REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 164 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Imperial Preference With A Vengeance

7 Years' Protection For Tatas

Tariff Board Proposes Specific Duties

"OTTAWA" KEPT INTACT

But The Board Suggests Britain Must Give Better Terms For Pig Iron In New Agreement

SIMLA, July 11.

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Iron and Steel Industry, which is signed by Dr. John Mathai (President), Mr. G. Wiles and Mr. G. A. Natesan, and released for publication, does not recommend any protection for a number of articles, and the period of protection that has been proposed on certain other articles, would expire on the 31st March, 1941.

Among the articles other than Rails and Fishplates the following, according to the Board, require no protective duties:—

1. Structurals (tested) of British manufacture; 2. Plates (tested) of British manufacture; 3. Semi-finished Steel; (4) Steel Sleepers.

SPECIFIC DUTIES PROPOSED.

On the remaining classes of Steel, the Board recommends that protective duties should be levied in the form of specific duties at the following rates:—

	Per Ton.
Structural sections (untested) not of British Manufacture.	45
Bars (tested) of British manu manufacture	10
Bars (untested) not of British manufacture	39
Plates (untested) not of British manufacture	25
Black Sheets (tested) of British manufacture	11
Black Sheets (untested) not of British manufacture	32
Galvanised Sheets of British manufacture	10
Galvanised Sheets not of British manufacture	40

DETAILS OF NEW SCHEME

Regarding the new scheme of protection, the Tariff Board observes:—

We propose to discuss the method by which the protection estimated should be granted to the steel industry. In the case of rails and fishplates we consider that the best means of assisting the industry is to ensure that the requirements of Indian railways are purchased in India up to the total capacity of the Indian industry at a price not below the fair selling price estimated by us. For rails we have estimated an average fair selling price of Rs. 95 per ton f.o.r. Tatanagar. This applies to ordinary rails. In the case of special classes of rails such as 115 lbs. rails and chromium steel rails, a margin should be allowed over the price of ordinary rails similar to those which are now in force. We suggest that the agreement with the Tata Iron and Steel Company should be made for the period ending March 31st, 1941. It is necessary in fixing the terms of the agreement that the possibility of other steel works being started in the country during the next period of protection should be kept in view. Provision should be made in the agreement that if during the period of protection other steel works equipped for the manufacture of rails are erected in India, and if the requirements of Indian railways exceed 80,000 tons a year (which is the demand we have assumed in estimating the output of the Jamshedpur works) the surplus orders, subject to considerations of price, quality and delivery, may be placed with other Indian companies. So long as the total quantity of orders for rails placed annually does not fall below 50,000 tons, no revision of the fair selling price estimated by us will be necessary. Similar arrangements should be made regarding the purchase of fishplates.

(Continued on Page 9.)

LIST OF NEW DUTIES

Comparison With Those Recommended In 1926

	Duties recommended by the Board in 1926.	Existing specific duties.	present estimated duties.
	Rs. per ton	Rs. per ton	Rs. per ton
Rails	13	16 1/4	Nil.
Fishplates	6	7 1/2	Nil.
Structural (1) U.K. (tested)	19	23 3/4	Nil.
(2) Continental (untested)	30	37 1/2	43
Bars (1) U.K. (tested)	26	32 1/2	10
(2) Continental (untested)	37	46 3/4	39
Plates (1) U.K. (tested)	20	25	Nil.
(2) Continental (untested)	36	45	25
Black Sheets (1) U.K. (tested)	35	43 3/4	11
(2) Continental (untested)	59	73 3/4	32
Galvanised sheets (1) U.K.	38	53	10
(2) Continental	33	88	40
Sleepers	10	12 1/2	Nil.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

The following protective duties are recommended on commercial bolts and nuts, rivets, fishbolts and dogspikes, gibs, cotters and other railway material:—

	United Kingdom	Non-United K'dom.
	per cwt.	per cwt.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Commercial bolts & nuts	Nil	1. 9 0
Rivets	Nil	1 14 0
Dogspikes, gibs, cotters, keys & other railway materials	0 7 0	2 15 0

PROTECTION TO STEEL

Summary Of Tariff Board's Proposals

SIMLA, July 11.

The Tariff Board's Report on Iron and Steel Industry is published. The Report recommends modification in the scheme of protection but proposes that the new protection should continue till 31st March 1941. The Report states that the Ottawa Agreement has been successful and be eficial as regards pig iron but the agreement regarding galvanised sheets has now served its purpose and its renewal in the present form is impracticable. The Board does not accept Tata's contention that the scheme of protection has failed. It holds that substantial reduction in costs anticipated by the Board in 1926 has been in almost every instance fully realised. The Report recommends an agreement between the Railway Board and the steel industry for the supply of all rails and fishplates and that protective duties shall be specific and not "ad valorem".

OFFSETTING DUTIES.

The Board has proposed offsetting duties under which the Government will have authority to raise or lower duties as occasion arises on account of changes in import prices or manufacturing and transportation costs of Indian Industry. It suggests that the revenue duties should be removed on tested structurals, tested plates and also billets for rolling in order to assist subsidiary industries using these as their raw material.

Dealing with fabricated steel, the report recommends a duty of forty rupees on imports of fabricated steel from all countries and suggests that in the construction of Howrah Bridge every effort should be made to use the resources of the country. Protective duties are recommended on commercial bolts, nuts, rivets, fishbolts and nuts and dogspikes, gibs cotters and other railway material.

As regards tinplate, the report opines that no industry has made better use of its opportunities under protection than tinplate. A duty of Rs. 38 per ton on tinplated imported from U.K. and

(Continued on page 7).

FOUR AIR FORCE OFFICERS KILLED

ROME, July 11.

Four Air Force officers were killed when a bomber caught fire possibly from spontaneous combustion at Monecelio aerodrome and crashed.

The dead include, Domenico Antonini one of the leading Italian Pilots.—Reuter

BLOWING UP "GRAF ZEPPELIN"?

Rumour Of Plot As Revenge Against Executions

WHAT FACTORY SEARCH REVEALED

GENEVA, July 11.

A plot to blow up the "Graf Zeppelin" as a revenge for the recent executions of Storm Troop leaders in Germany is strongly rumoured in towns on the Swiss side of the German frontier. After the recent supposed sabotage of two aeroplanes at Friedrichshafl, a search was made at Dornier Zeppelin works, and it was reported it resulted in finding a bomb aboard the airship. It is declared Herr Hitler himself made a special trip for investigation and 45 factory hands were arrested and the entire personnel was paid off.—Reuter's Special.

Read

Mr. K. F. NARIMAN'S ARTICLE

On

Municipality As Landlord

On Page 6.

Govt. Of India Moves Colonial Office

Hopes Of Securing Modification Of New Zanzibar Enactments

SIMLA, July 11.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India have given careful consideration of all representations made to them by the Imperial Citizenship Associa- according to the Zanzibar Indians Association regarding the new enactments restricting alienation of lands in certain cases, which according to the anzibar Indians will deprive them of their hitherto enjoyed right to acquire agricultural lands.

The authorities here waited for details which the Bombay Association supplied last week-end.

After detailed examination of the situation, the Government of India have arrived at a prompt conclusion and it is understood a representation has been made to the Colonial Office.

WILL THEY MODIFY THEM?

Though the exact nature of the representation is not known, it is hoped here that the Government of India's intervention, which cannot be made except through London, would secure a modification of the measures just passed into law by the Government of Zanzibar.—United Press.

VISIT SANTINIKETAN

Tagore's Appeal To Mahatma

SANTINIKETAN, July 11.

Rabindranath Tagore has wired to Gandhiji welcoming him to Bengal and earnestly hoping that Gandhiji will not fail to visit Santiniketan.—A.P.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Special Branch Police carried out extensive house raids in South and Central Calcutta and arrested eight persons including some women. It is stated that the police recovered about a hundred rounds of revolver cartridges in one house all the members of which were taken into custody.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN JAPAN

Hamlet With 30 Households Obliterated By Surging Waters

TOKIO, July 11.

The heavy deathroll is mounting as a result of floods along the large area of the Japanese seaboard.

In one case a river bridge with 60 people on it is swept away.

A hamlet consisting of 30 households is obliterated by surging waters.—Reuter.

"HITLER PURGE"

BERLIN, July 11.

Further developments of the Hitler Purge are seen in the removal of Herr Kessler from the newly created post of leader of Germany's economic life and the arrest of Colonel Duesterberg, the former Deputy Chief of the Steel Helmets.

Col. Duesterberg polled two-and-a-half million votes as a candidate for presidency in 1932 —Reuter.

"C. R." AND Pt. MALAVIYA

Invited To Attend Benares Working Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

It is learnt here that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are invited to the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee, Benares.

The Congress Executive elections which were postponed last night owing to rowdism it is reported, will take place again before July 20. Certain Congressmen are trying to bring about settlement between the rival Congress groups.

POLICE OFFICER SUSPENDED

There has been a sensational sequel to the inquiry held by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, into the allegations of receiving illegal gratification made against a senior officer attached to the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay City Police Force, by the proprietress of a Turkish Bath in the city.

It is now reported that Sub-Inspector L. J. D'Costa, has been suspended from service as from Wednesday pending further inquiries in the matter.

STOP PRESS

11,000 CASUALTIES.

(Special Cable).

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 11.

Eleven thousand casualties have been estimated since the weekend as a result of the flare-up of hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia.

In the face of conflicting claims military observers left the guess at strategic results.—Reuter.

BOXING BOARD AND JACK DOYLE.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 11.

The Court of Appeal has allowed the British Boxing Board of Control's appeal against the decision of the High Court ordering British Boxing Control to pay Jack Doyle 3,000 sterling, the amount which was withheld.

GANDHIJI OFF KARACHI.

KARACHI, July 11.

On the occasion of Gandhiji's departure for Lahore Cantonment, the Karachi station presented an animated appearance, admission to the platform being restricted.

Despite elaborate police arrangements a big crowd collected. He was accompanied by Mr. Jairamdas Duulatram. Kaka Kaleiker, and Kasturba Gandhi. They were seen off by Harijan leaders.—A.P.

Hurtful To Dignity Of B.P.C.C.

NOMINEES TO C. P. B. MERE ASSESSORS

Heated Debate Over Adjournment Motion

NAMES NOT TO BE COMMUNICATED, PENDING DISCUSSION

The nomination of three members by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to assist the Congress Parliamentary Board in the selection of candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections was the subject of heated controversy at an urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. held in the "Congress House" on Tuesday evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

HURTFUL TO DIGNITY OF HOUSE.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas sought the permission of the House to move an adjournment motion to discuss the question of the nomination of three members by the Council of the B.P.C.C. on July 6. He said, he objected to the nomination on the ground that it was hurtful to the dignity of the House to send its nominees or its representatives to a place where they did not enjoy equal status and where they had been invited merely to act as assessors.

POINTS OF ORDER.

Several points of order were raised and ultimately on the suggestion of the President, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas agreed to a resolution directing the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. not to communicate the names to the Parliamentary Board until the House had an opportunity to discuss the matter at an urgent meeting to be convened for the purpose on July 16.

AT SPECIAL MEETING.

Earlier at a Special meeting of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Ganpati Shankar was unanimously elected as the Treasurer of the body in place of Mr. R. Krishna Iyer who resigned the office as he was going out of Bombay.

The urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. then commenced and the House passed a resolution requesting the Trustees to place at the disposal of the B.P.C.C. a sum of Rs. 7,000 for carrying out repairs to the main "Congress House" building and for general purposes.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas then sought the permission of the House to move an adjournment with a view to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent importance. He said that the Council of the B.P.C.C. had, at its meeting held on July 6, appointed three persons to assist the Congress Parliamentary Board in the selection of candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections.

At this stage Mr. K. M. Munshi rose on a point of order and asked if according to the constitution of the B.P.C.C. an adjournment could be moved at an urgent meeting which had been called for the specific purpose of sanctioning money for repairs.

Mr. Abid Ali, the General Secretary, read rule No. 20 of the constitution, which gave the right to the members to move adjournment motions. He also stated that there were precedents when adjournment motions had been moved at urgent meetings of the B.P.C.C.

"QUITE IN ORDER."

The President ruled the motion quite in order.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas stating the reasons for asking for an adjournment said that he objected to the nomination of the three persons on the ground that it would be hurtful to the dignity of the House to send its nominees or its representatives to a place where they were not wanted and where they were merely invited for the sake of show and where they did not enjoy equal status and dignity. He reminded the House that Pandit Malaviya, the President of the Parliamentary Board, had stated in the beginning that the Provincial Congress Committees would have the right to select their own candidates but later on this right was denied to them.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved another point of order. He said that the Council had passed the resolution on July 6 and the matter was not of an urgent character at all. There was enough time for those members who wanted a discussion on the question to requisition a meeting and give a proper notice of the meeting. The present meeting was an urgent one convened for a specific purpose.

WHY INTERRUPT SPEECH?

Mr. C. K. Narayen Swami rose on a point of information. He thought that when Mr. Mulraj moved his adjournment motion Mr. Munshi raised a point of order. The President having given his ruling on the question Mr. Mulraj proceeded with his speech. That being so he did not think that Mr. Munshi should interrupt the speech.

The President observed that a member had a right to move a point of order at any stage and that the present point of order was raised on a different ground altogether.

Mr. Munshi explained that as the matter was of urgent importance, there was enough time for the members between 6th July, (when the nominations were made), upto that day to requisition a meeting and the very fact that they had not done so showed that the matter was not of an urgent nature.

ABOUT NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Mulraj said that he came to know about the nominations on July 7. He made inquiries and was told by the Secretaries that a B.P.C.C. meeting would be convened in three or four days and the speaker thought he could raise a discussion at that meeting. That was why he did not take the trouble of requisitioning a meeting.

Mr. Munshi. Then there is no urgency.

Mr. Mulraj. If Mr. Munshi is against my motion for adjournment he can vote against it.

Mr. Munshi. That is not the point.

Mr. I. S. Patel was in agreement with Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and said that the ordinary members of the B.P.C.C. were not expected to know the decisions of the Council. But he appealed to Mr. Mulraj not to press the adjournment because it would mean a vote of censure on the Council.

"MEANINGLESS."

Mr. Narayan Swami expressed surprise at the interpretation put on the motion by the previous speaker. There was no question of censuring the Council at all. In his opinion as members of the B.P.C.C. they were entitled to expect that whatever resolution or

(Continued on Page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

England educated, writer respectable Maratha Youth wants suitable match, write Box No. 2699, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Wireman, Laboratory-Assistants, Carding-jobber, Bleaching-assistant, Gujarati Secretary, Cashiers, Stenographers, Lady Doctors, Nurses and Canvassers. Apply "Mantry," 203, Hornby Road, First-floor, Bombay. (2701).

Wanted a Hindu Kindergarten Matric trained Mistress for a Darbar Girls' School at Rajmahal, Jodhpur, starting pay Rs. 60. Probation for six months, P. F. benefits after confirmation. Apply before 25th instant with testimonials to Director of Education, Jodhpur. (8653).

Wanted—3 Br. Managers, 3 Cashiers, 6 clerks for Ltd. concern. Pay Rs. 150—100—50 respectively. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2690)

Wanted graduate strong in English, capable of teaching higher standards. Pay according to merits. Apply stating minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (8647)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

First class Mechanical Engineer wants situation in any mills, please write Box No. 2700, c/o the "Bombay Chronicle". (2700).

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted young experienced English speaking Gujarati whole-time Nurse for a Hindu family to look after mother and baby, free vegetarian board and lodge. Apply personally N. J. Nair, Dhruva Buildings, Fifth Road, Khar, morning before nine. (2698).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Luck-now, recognised by U. P. Government. Applications from Matriculates are invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1934. Free prospectus from Principal. (2477).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

Old Books.—Collection of valu-able books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes —is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole; Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118, TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Narayan Power Press, Bellary, consisting of two Treadles with electric motor, cutting machine, English, Telugu and Kanarese types, etc., for sale for Rs. 6,000 or near offer. (2684).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nadirsha Shapurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 216(2) of the Indian Companies' Act, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Petit Building, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1934, at 4-30 o'clock for the purpose of having a Statement in the prescribed form, containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1934

D. M. PETIT.
C. H. PETIT.
Liquidators.

8646

Public Notices

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME FOR CUDDAPAH MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Electric concerns in the Country for Electrification of this Town for lighting and pumping operations in this Municipality, subject to the following chief restrictions:—

(i) The tenderer should undertake to obtain licence from the Government under the Indian Electricity Act; the Council will of course, recommend this application for licence and will render other necessary co-operation.

(ii) Not less than 350 Street Lights of varied candle-power will be purchased by the Council to start with.

(iii) Pumping operations should be undertaken at the existing Head Water Works, in such a way that not less than 1,20,000 gallons of water per day is supplied to the town, except in hot weather when intermittent pumping should be resorted to and at least 90,000 gallons of water per day should be supplied.

(iv) When Pennar Water Supply Scheme comes into force, the pumping operations should be undertaken at a different place and in a different manner decided upon by the Council in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government (these terms to be settled subsequently).

(v) Excluding fittings in Municipal Buildings and Street Lights, if other connections exceed 500, in the Town, the Tenderer should be prepared to reduce the rates for Municipal Lighting by 10 p.c.

II. Lowest quotations should be tendered for the following:—

LIGHTING.

(a) Flat rate for Municipal Lighting, i.e., Street Lights, per month.

(b) Rate per unit per annum for all energy required by Municipal authorities.

(c) Rate for private lights, Fans, other purposes and combinations per unit, subject to monthly minimums.

PUMPING.

(d) Lump quotation per month.

III. Tenders specifying the above and other necessary particulars should reach the undersigned on or before 10-8-34.

COMMISSIONER,
Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
7-7-34.

8639.

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Dining, Drawing and complete bed-room modern style furniture, "John "Brinsmead" make Cottage Piano just as new. A C. Radio Cabinet, complete course in cutlery case for 12 persons by "Elkington", carpets, marble figure, Gramophone, hand Sewing Machine, Rich English dinner set, glass, crockery, and best platedware, and many other household articles.

On SUNDAY, the 15th July, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At "Royal Terrace", opp. Station, Colaba.

Property of W. R. Jackson, Esqr.

On view. Catalogues ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4119 of 1924.

ABDUL KADAR MOULVI UMER MIYA ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

HAJI ISMAIL HAJI AHMED and Others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 4th April, 1934, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the property situate at DeLisle Road, admeasuring 20741 square yards or thereabouts a portion thereof bearing New Survey No. 2|2642 and the other portion of the land bearing New Survey No. 1|2637, 1|2641 and both the said pieces of land bearing G Ward Nos. 2521, 2526(2) and Street Nos. 33, 38A.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims, on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of July, 1934, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

8655

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON (INTO BALES & LOOSE).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1934, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON (INTO BALES & LOOSE).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

2nd Glorious Week 2nd

AT

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

GIRGAUM

JAGANNATH CINETONE'S FIRST HINDI TALKIE

VEHAMI— DUNIYA

OR

SAVSHOI KALOL

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Hokushin	„	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Tamahoko	„	19th „	....
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Shunko	„	23rd „	8th Oct.

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MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL

Heavy Rain Expected In Assam

POONA, July 11.

The depression over Bihar and North Bengal has filled up. The monsoon has been strong in Arakan, North Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and active in centre of country. North Hyderabad, and Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, Punjab Hills, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches; Myitkyina two; Cherrapunji ten; Jalpaiguri, Chittagong, Dinajpur and Cox's Bazar four; Dhubri two; Narayanganj, Patna and Darbhanga one and half; Silchar, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka, Gaya and Bogra one; Sutna and Jubbulpore two; Kanker one and half; Gorakhpur one; Ajmer one and half; Mahableshwar four; Khandala three; Belgaum one and half and Nizamabad one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will strengthen further, and locally heavy falls will occur in Bihar, East and North Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and Arakan.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 11-7-34 Colaba Point 0.19"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.04"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.14".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 33.18"; Fort 43.72"; J. J. Hospital 38.01"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 37.85".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 29.78"; Fort 35.97"; J. J. Hospital 35.42".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 10.56"; Fort 16.37"; J. J. Hospital 14.60"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.82".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 254 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of coud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 33.22 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11TH JULY 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level, would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NO MEDAL FOR GIRL SWIMMER

BANGALORE, July 8.

The Mysore Government have passed orders refusing permission to the Bangalore City Municipal Council to incur an expenditure of Rs. 50 in presenting a medal to Byramma, the ten-year-old Hindu girl who recently established a swimming endurance record for children.

Byramma, as previously reported regained the swimming afloat in water for 18 hours. In endurance record by remaining recognition of her heroic feat the Bangalore City Municipality decided to present her with a gold medal, and a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council sanctioning Rs. 50 in that connection.

Sir R. K. S. Chetty Visits Travancore Bank

BOMBAY, July 10.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President, Legislative Assembly, who arrived in Bombay this morning "en route" to Simla, paid a visit to the Bombay Branch of the Travancore National Bank and was shown round the bank by the manager Mr. S. Narasimhan.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

NARIMAN EXPLAINS MATUNGA DISPUTE

"Enrolment By Matunga Taluka Committee Illegal Under B. P. C. C. Constitution"

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the following letter to the Secretary, "F" Ward District Congress Committee, which is published for the general information of the citizens of "F" Ward District:—

Dear Friend,

I have received your letter dated July 9, 1934, drawing my urgent attention to the fact that Matunga Taluka Congress Committee has been unauthorisedly enrolling members on its own separate printed forms, in spite of "F" Ward District Committee's protest and resolution prohibiting such enrolment.

I regret that in spite of my fervent appeals the unfortunate dispute has not yet ended. I still hope that all parties concerned will make earnest endeavours to close up their ranks so that your Ward may be able to render full co-operation and assistance during the Plenary Sessions of the Congress.

However, since the deplorable dispute is still existing and a definite reference is made to me, both as an Organising Officer appointed by the Working Committee and President of B. P. C. C., I must express my views definitely and unequivocally so as to avoid any ambiguity or complication in the future. I will only refer to the constitutional position, without in any way prejudicing the main issue which is under investigation.

"NO AUTHORITY TO CREATE SUB-DIST."

Under the B. P. C. C constitution, a District Congress Committee has no authority to create an independent Sub-District or Taluka, with powers to functions independently; that power under Article IV is reserved only for the B. P. C. C. Therefore, unless and until B. P. C. C. sanctions by a resolution, the formation and creation of Taluka Committee, the Matunga Committee, can only function under the Resolution of the "F" Ward Committee and can exercise only such powers and duties as are delegated to it by the District Committee. From your letter it appears that 'F' Ward Committee has not authorised separate enrolment of members and hence such enrolment by the Matunga Taluka Committee would be illegal and the members thus enrolled would consequently be unable to participate in the elections. I may quote here the relevent parts of Article IV:—

"The Committee (i.e. B. P. C. C.) shall organise and control District Congress Committees in such areas in the City and Island of Bombay as the Council (of B. P. C. C.) may determine. . .

"(1) Each District Congress Committee shall register members according to article IV and shall be responsible for the collection of fees from them."

Thus the provisions are very clear and emphatic and leave no doubt on the point. The above constitutional position was explained to the representatives who interviewed me on the subject.

UNAUTHORISED & ILLEGAL.

Under the circumstances, I must hold the enrolment on Matunga Taluka Committee forms as unauthorised and illegal and appeal to Matunga residents to get themselves enrolled legally as provided by the Congress constitution. I may also request the "F" Ward Committee to afford all reasonable facilities to the residents of Matunga to enable enrolment without any undue hardship or difficulty.

Whatever the personal differences, I will expect all Congressmen to respect and obey the Congress constitution and observe strict discipline and I assure them that a just and honourable solution will be found that will give satisfaction to all parties and end this deplorable and unseemly dispute.

Mr. Mehisheri's Protest

Mr. B.N. Maheshwari, President of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee has issued the following Statement:—

"I am surprised to read in certain papers this morning a letter from Mr. K.F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. addressed to the Secretary of the "F" Ward D.C.C. declaring that the enrolment of members of the Congress by the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee on their own forms, is illegal.

"As this is an integral part of the whole matter in dispute between the "F" Ward Committee and the Matunga Taluka Committee, which is, at present, "sub judice," I do not know with what justice, fairness or consistency Mr. K.F. Nariman, to whom the Matunga Committee submitted its case, can make this "ex-parte" and partial declaration.

"On July 3rd, at Mr. Nariman's request, I, as President of the Matunga T.C.C., accompanied by Mr. Horniman, who is also a member of the Managing Committee, by whom we were authorised to do so, met Mr. Nariman, at his request, placed our case before him, and discussed the whole matter. Mr. Nariman then agreed that, there appeared to be no ground for the dispute which had arisen at the instance of the "F" Ward Committee.

"He said that he would discuss the matter with the "F" Ward Committee's representatives, arrange a conference and try to bring about an amicable settlement.

"That was on July 3rd, eight days have passed and we have heard nothing further.

"But, on the 9th July, the "F" Ward Committee Secretary addresses a letter to Mr. Nariman, claiming that the Matunga Taluka Committee is illegally enrolling members and within 24 hours he replies, conceding this claim and the letter is immediately given for publication to the Press.

"I can only describe all this as an attempt to sabotage the judicial settlement of the whole issue in dispute, which Mr. Nariman took upon himself, in a friendly way, as we thought, to consider.

"The Matunga Taluka Congress Committee is prepared at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to justify to the hilt, its claim to continue to function, as it has functioned since 1929. We thought, however, that Mr. Nariman's friendly intervention might avoid further unpleasantness and lead to an amicable settlement.

"The action taken by Mr. Nariman without any reference at all to us on this point, is neither friendly nor just, nor, I would add, decent. It is certainly not in accordance with, but a flagrant violation of the rules which should guide one who is in the position of a friendly mediator.

"I do not wish to add anything further here, except that the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee will not be deterred from performing its legitimate functions by 'ex-parte' and off-hand expressions of opinion of this kind. It will pursue its rightful course unperturbed.

"As I have already called a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Taluka C.C. for tomorrow (Thursday) evening, I leave it to that Committee to issue a fuller statement on the subject, after due consideration."

Charged With Obtaining Money Under False Pretences

An interesting case in which an Anglo-Indian, Walter Thomas Wyse, was alleged to have cheated Mrs. E. Brackstone, residing at No. 3 Motlibai Street, of Rs. 10, came up before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It was stated that her husband Mr E. Brackstone left her in 1928 and she came to reside in Motlibai Street.

Formerly she was residing in Colaba.

"Friend Of Police"

The accused was recently introduced to her as a close friend of her husband. He also posed as a friend of the police working in conjunction with them.

It was further stated that he told the complainant that her husband masquerading as a bachelor and that he was unfaithful to her, and he having taken part in their activities Rs. 10 were needed to obtain certain letters.

Subsequently he was given the amount while he said that the letters were with a police "friend" whom they would meet at Mahalaxmi on July 7.

But although the witness described as Mr Johnson fulfilled his appointment, the accused did not.

Money Lost

As money was not recovered, she suspected him and lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused has been ordered to be remanded for a period of five days, pending further inquiries.

SUSPECTED OF SOCIAL VICE

Accused And His Wife Remanded To Police Custody

As a sequel to the raid carried out by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay Police on Tuesday evening in a room in Kolbhat Lane, Popatlal Nagji and his wife Manibai were arrested on a charge of conducting a brothel and living on the earnings of prostitutes.

For the prosecution it was stated that on receiving certain information that a room in Kolbhat Lane was being used for immoral purposes, two "bogus" customers were sent with marked money to effect a bargain with Popatlal. The latter, it was alleged, procured two girls and accepted the money.

On a pre-arranged signal given by the "bogus" customers the place was raided and the marked money, it is alleged, was found with Popatlal and a portion with one of the girls.

The accused were then taken into custody.

ACCUSED REMANDED

As the inquiries were still incomplete the police applied for a remand of the accused into their custody for seven days.

Mr. Uphadya for the accused, applied for bail.

The Magistrate rejected the application and remanded them into custody till July 18.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

Benefit Performance At Thackersey Hall

South Indian Amateurs put on board on Saturday night "Valli Kalyanam" in Tamil in aid of the South Indian Education Society before a full house. The plot is well-known to Tamil audiences and is full of exciting interest throughout. Conflicting emotions in quick succession, wordy duel between Valli and Narada and the latter's intrigues, and Valli and Subramania Swami, her one and only love, who comes in the guise of a Sadhu are the Chief Characteristics of the plot and require great skill on the part of the actors for proper stage effect. Mr. Kalyana Sundaram and Mr. Kanruswami Iyer in the respective roles of Valli and Narada showed histrionic talent which called forth repeated encores. The other actors included Mr. M. Sundaram Jagannath and R. Patrachariar Messrs. B. Jalpayesan and V. Mani Iyer at harmonium and tabla respectively were very much appreciated.

In spite of the fact that the decision to stage the drama was taken so suddenly that there was no time for rehearsals, the performance that the amateurs gave was a great success.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH LORRY

Occupants Of Both Vehicles Escape Injury

A motor accident occurred at noon to-day, when a motor car collided with a moving lorry at the junction of Haines Road and Ferguson Road. Though the vehicles were damaged, the occupants escaped with a nasty shaking.

It appears that at 12 noon, Car No. W 760 belonging to Bhogilal Shroff was proceeding along Ferguson Road towards the Fort. Lorry No. X 1090 belonging to the Western India Turf Club was proceeding to Worli along Haines Road when at the junction of Haines and Ferguson Roads, the Car dashed into right front wheel of the lorry. Immediately after the impact both he vehicles came to a standstill. Both the lorry and the car were damaged.

Sub-Inspector Paranjpye of the De Lisle Road Police Station, hurried to the spot and made investigations.

It is stated that the driver of the car will be charged for failing to give way to the lorry.

INCITED STRIKERS TO VIOLENCE

Mill Worker Gets 2 Months' R. I.

Mohammad Tasir Karimullah, a millhand, arrested on May 2, for making a speech on April 28, at Madanpura, inciting the crowd to riot and violence, was sentenced on Wednesday by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRAINAGE LOAN

Bandra Municipality To Issue It At 4½ Per Cent

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, July 10.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board was occupied with deciding points of order raised by Mr. Ign D'Monte. At the very outset when Mr. Michael the President, placed the minutes of the previous meeting for confirmation, Mr. D'Monte questioned the correctness of the record, and submitted his own version. After Dr Dias had expressed his view on the point, the President put the confirmation before the Board, and the majority voted "that the President do sign the minutes as recorded."

Before the first resolution of the agenda was put to vote, Mr. D'Monte again raised a point of order questioning the legality of the meeting. This was ruled out of order too.

In considering 2 letters sent by the Muslim Jamait thanking the Municipality for starting an Urdu School and for ejecting cattle stable from Nowpada, Prof. Almeida was glad to find that the work of the Municipality was appreciated and wished to record the great help given by the two Muslim councillors.

Prof. Almeida then placed an urgent matter and moved that the suggestions of Government be adopted. The Municipality has been asked by Government to raise a loan at 4½ per cent. instead of at 5 per cent. to make a consolidated application for Khar and Bandra, and to fix the rate for the sinking fund at 3 per cent. Prof. Almeida in moving that the suggestions be agreed to, stated that he had very carefully gone through the estimates and the figures and assured the Board that the position of the Municipality was quite sound.

The meeting was then adjourned.

GAMBLING DEN AT SLAUGHTER HOUSE

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, July 10

What may be described as a smart coup was carried out on Saturday night at the Bandra Slaughter House, when 14 persons were arrested for gambling. They were placed before the City Magistrate yesterday and 9 of them were fined Rs. 5 whilst the case against 5 others was postponed pending further investigation. The raid was carried out under the direction of Sergeant Thornber with the aid of Sub-inspector Shelkey and others.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Lady Superintendent Of Orphanage Arrested

How an employee of the Khoja Girls' Orphanage, at Jail Road East, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments of both gold and silver valued at Rs. 2,229-4-0 were narrated on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It was stated that Khatijibai, Lady Superintendent of the institution was entrusted with the ornaments in question and whenever they were demanded by the Trustees, she put them off with excuses.

ORNAMENTS MISSING.

On June 17 the Trustees held a meeting and brooking no delay or excuses, broke open the safe and found the ornaments missing.

Soon a complaint was lodged in the police station and she was arrested on Tuesday and placed before the Magistrate on Wednesday.

Subsequent inquiries which were made, showed that her adopted son Buderalli Somji frequently came to the institution. He was also arrested as he was suspected of being involved in the alleged fraud.

Pending further inquiries, the accused has been ordered to be remanded for five days.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT ON YOUTH

The Esplanade Police are investigating the case in which a young muslim boy is alleged to have been indecently assaulted by Hindu youth on Tuesday evening near Dhobi Talao, who later removed bangles from the hands of the boy at the point of a knife.

According to the complainant, it appears, the boy was going to his house, near Dhobi Talao, when a Hindu youth accosted him. The boy turned round and the youth promising to get the boy some employment took him to a lane near Dhobi Talao where the assault was committed.

The Police have not arrested the culprit so far.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 11.

Corato, Weatherup, Miri.
Warfield, Cook, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 11.

Baron Tweedmouth, Walker, Hull.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 11.

Steamer Ranpura for Kobe.
" Rajput for Calcutta.
" Arabia for Java.

S S Corato:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Corato arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Miri with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Warfield:—The M M Coy's steamer Warfield arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Baron Tweedmouth:—The J Mackintosh Coy's steamer Baron Tweedmouth, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 11.

S S Warfield, for London:—660 bags groundnut oil cakes and 615 bags linseed oil cakes, J Travers and Sons; 6525 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co; 2037 bags groundnut oil cakes, 679 bags linseed oil cakes and 2970 bags masoor, Ralli Bros; 170 bags kang grain, T S Thadani and Sons; 544 bags fenagreek seed, Cotton Agts. Ltd.

For Hull:—500 bags soap stone powder, Indian Crayon Works; 2740 bags castor seed, Cotton Agts Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—175 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 3000 bags linseed and 6590 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 18 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 75 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co; 75 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, B Harakchand and Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg., Agency 60 bl cotton waste, S Trikamlal & Co.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton waste, S Trikamlal and Co; 14 bales cotton thread waste and 29 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Marseilles:—124 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Rauenfels for Antwerp.—133 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 100 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 50 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

For Rotterdam.—50 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 2037 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Gydnia.—35 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Helsingburg.—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.;

For Malmo.—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S President Johnson for New York.—307 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.; 67 bags nigerseed, 111 bags fleaseed, A Virji & Co.; 19 bags fistula foods. F E Campbell & Co.

For Boston.—45 bls. woollen drug gets, D Abraham & Sons; 100 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Genoa.—60 bags turmerie, T S Thadani & Sons; 34 bales cotton rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Jaffa.—22 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—7 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Farnaqusta.—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Victoria for Alexandretta.—63 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Naples.—165 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Ranpura for Hongkong.—10 cases sandalwood oil, H M H Kassam.

S S Brazil Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 843 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 102 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 304 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd.; 551 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 400 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru for Kongkong.—100 bdls. gum bhesabale Y E. Dossabhoy; 20 bags shark fins L Devraj & Co.

For Kobe.—401 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—350 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 11.

S S Himalaya, Agents, L Triestino from Trieste.—38 cases lamps; 900 cases paper; 140 cases hallow glass; 13 cases fez caps; 194 cases shoes; 53 case hoops; 39 cases screws; 130 cases boards; 1380 cases glassware; 478 cases tiles; 150 cases tubes; 30 cases beer.

From Venice.—1081 pces. marble slates; 1010 pces. marble tiles; 840 bags barytes; 28 bales paper.

From Bari.—100 bags almond;

From Brindisi.—400 bags almonds.

From Naples.—684 drums chemical

From Leghorn.—110 bales rugs.

From Giaffa.—200 cases orange juice.

From Port Said.—61 pkgs. bed steads.

S S Naldera, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—20 cases cigarettes; 27 cases soap; 20 cases chocolate; 50 cases solo orange; 110 cases whisky; 30 cases gin.

From Basle.—25 drums colour; 40 brls. indigo.

From Zurich.—29 cases cotton Goods with art silk embroidery.

From Marseilles.—200 cases tiles 64 bales oark; 115 cases bolts and nuts.

From Sumatra, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg.—1077 cases nails; 23 cases screws; 108 cases hinges; 71 cases stoves; 60 cases lamps; 15 cases glue; 100 bags chemicals; 2565 cases paper; 25 drums turpentine.

From Oslo.—300 cases nails; 2486 cases paper.

From Hamburg.—88 cases slate pencils; 20 cases lamps; 126 cks. chemicals.

From Antwerp.—158 bundles steel ties; 500 bundles cement sheets; 346 bundles structural materials.; 52 bundles plywood; 2500 pces. marble refuse; 499 cases hinges; 50 cases napthaline; 50 cases colour; 31 cases paper; 1350 cases dog shiks; 816 cases bolts and nuts.

From Rotterdam.—80 cases straw boards; 47 cases paper; 100 cases starch.

WOMAN KILLED IN TRAIN ACCIDENT

Babaibai Dasrath (60), an old woman while crossing the Railway lines at Kurla slipped her foot and was run over, by a goods-train on July 5.

She was taken to the J J Hospital where she died following an operation.

A verdict of "death due to gangrene while under the operation of the septic wound" was returned by the Coroner's jury on Wednesday.

BABY'S BODY THROWN OVER RLY. BRIDGE

The dead body of a newly-born female-child was found lying between the Railway lines under one of the culverts of the bridge near Grant Road Station early this morning.

The body was taken to the morgue where medical examination revealed that it met its death through strangulation.

The City Railway Police with the assistance of the City Police, are making investigations.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Alleged Thief Remanded To Custody

How Dyanat Jehangir's wife caught red-handed an alleged thief, who attempted to run away with a box containing about seven rupees and later on handed over to the Police, was narrated on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Bashiruddin Shirajuddin, the accused was ordered to be remanded for one day, pending further inquiries.

Caught in the GRIP of CATARRH POISONS

ARE your nose and throat full of mucus? Have you lost your sense of taste and smell? Do you feel weak, anaemic, half alive? Deadly *catarrh* has you in its clutches . . . draining your vitality . . . ruining your enjoyment of life! Don't let this condition keep on dragging you down. Act now, get a jar of *Men-tho-la-tum* . . . the amazing remedy that quickly clears dangerous disease germs from your head and drives out the poisons that are sapping your strength.

Apply *Men-tho-la-tum* to your nostrils . . . rub it on your chest and throat. Breathe deeply. Let the marvellous antiseptic vapours of this healing balm penetrate to every part of the nose, throat and lungs, bringing quick relief. Inflammation subsides, mucus is expelled, the head, throat and nose are cleared of poisons. Soon you will feel far better! You will breathe easily, enjoy your food, and vigour will return.

But be sure to get genuine *Men-tho-la-tum*. This is the marvellous penetrating balm that attacks poisonous germs instantly. It is made of powerful essences, especially prepared to bring *quick* and *lasting results*. Remember, too, that *Men-tho-la-tum* gives you more balm for your money.

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"Let It Be A Clean Fight"

SHAUKAT ALI'S REJOINDER TO SIR MAHOMED YAKUB

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following appeal to the Muslim voters of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions:—

Friends—you must have learnt from the Press and from friends that I am standing as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly from my home divisions of Rohelkhand and Kumaun on the earnest request and insistance of the 'Khilafat' workers and members of the Moslem Unity Board.

I shall be leaving Bombay in a day or two for Moradabad, which will be my headquarters for four months and from where I shall tour round my constituency and meet old friends and co-workers. I will visit the Punjab and other districts in U.P and Oudh also, in connection with the Moslem Unity Board work.

Our ancestral home has been Moradabad and our father was born there and Bi-Amman at Amroha, District Moradabad. I have many relations in Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Seohara, ...erkot "Nagina, Nagidabad, and Natorn Bijnor District and also at Aonla and Bareilly in which city. I began my English alphabet and passed my Matriculation examination.

For your information and for other friends I am giving below the letters that passed between me and Sir Mahomed Yakub which will explain my position and help you in making a choice if, unfortunately, there may be a contest between us.

SIR MD. YAKUB'S LETTER.

MORADABAD, June 5, 1934.

My Dear Shokat,

Zahid came to see me yesterday morning and I was very much impressed with the manner in which he behaved. He spoke to me, rather in a feeling way, about the forthcoming Assembly elections and told me about his correspondence with you. In fact it was he who suggested that I should start by writing to you direct.

Bhai Shokat, we are now, almost on the eve of our lives, nobody knows how long one is going to live, but judging from the normal lives of our generation, at least I do not think I have got a long journey to travel. More than 50 per cent. of yours as well as my friends and contemporaries have already departed, and for myself I have no reason to suppose that I would outlive all my contemporaries. We have long been acquainted with each other, rather intimately, and have come times agreed and on others differed on questions of public importance, oftentimes we have worked on the same lines and sometimes in different directions, but our personal relations were never disturbed and we never came directly, in conflict with each other, and, therefore, it would be very painful to me, as I think, it must to you, to come at loggerheads upon a trivial matter. It is evident that the membership of the Assembly will in no way add to your position and usefulness and certainly the scope for work in your case would be greater outside the Assembly than inside the Chamber. The difference between you and myself is that I have spent the best portion of my life in the Assembly and now that the present chapter of reforms is going to be closed the next Assembly would mark the culminating point of my public life and, naturally, I cannot allow it to be closed and cut short in this way, while there can be no such consideration in your case. The next Assembly, will, probably, be a short one, after that the number of members and the constituencies will be increased and there will be room for both of us, if we chose to do so, to enter the Federal Assembly without coming in contact with each other.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Nobody can realise more than yourself the great need of unity amongst ourselves at this juncture and you also know it very well that there is a dearth of workers in our community. You will admit that I am one of those who have put up some fight for the Muslim cause, would it be proper for you to make an effort to dislodge one of the humble workers of your community and also create a cleavage in the camp of our common friends.

I hope you will not scum to the unwholesome irritation or instigation of mischief-mongers, who wish to gain some importance at the expense of vital communal interest.

Waiting for an early reply.

Yours, Sincerely,

(Sd.) MAHOMED YAKUB.

SHAUKAT ALI'S REPLY.

My Dear Yakub,

"As salaam-ale-Kuf" Thanks for you leter of the 5th June which I found waiting for me when I returned to Bombay on the 17th instant. It was written a week before our meeting at Delhi on the 12th June when I had opened my heart to you and explained to you why I had decided to enter the Legislative Assembly and from my own home division, Rohilkhand. I had appealed to you to save me from the bother of contesting an election, so that I could devote all that was in me to unite the Muslims of different schools of thought who had been elected to the Assembly. The next eighteen months were very important in the history of our people. The new constitution was coming whether good, bad or indifferent. Disruptive elements were raising their heads and some foolish enemies of their own country were trying to start a fratricidal war amongst themselves. It was necessary that there should be some one in the Assembly itself to keep Muslims together and at least unite them on vital questions cnocerning Islam and our country. You will admit that I, along with my many friends, have been trying hard to bring Muslims together and we have succeeded to a great extent. I regret that your attitude even about peace and understanding between Muslims and Muslims was very unfortunate. In spite of my earnest appeals you did not like even to attend our Muslim meetings at Lucknow. I have got to continue this work and with God's help and strenuous and unselfish efforts, I hope to succeed. In any case the effort is worth making

A GUARANTEE.

I had made a personal appeal to you and had assured you that your retirement in my favour would put you in a very favourable position with the Muslim public, and they would have appreciated your generosity towards an old and tried servant of Islam and Muslims. I had promised you that when the new constitution came in, my friends and I would see that you were elected without any trouble and in case of unforseen difficulty I would myself retire in your favour. You would then be a true and trusted representative of the Muslims, honoured by all. These are critical times and we have got to save the Muslims and the country against all those who want disruption and disunity. Everyone knows that for the last three years, I have been trying hard for an honourable peace between Hindus and Muslims and other minorities, between England and India and above all between Muslims and Muslims. There is hope of success because the whole world is sick of fighting and quarrels. I have no personal axe to grind, nor want job nor money, but I have a great task before me and I have been forced by friends and different groups of Muslims to enter the Assembly and finish it off. I will do my best—success or failure is in the hands of God.

SALIENT FACTS.

I would invite your attention to some salient facts in my case:—

1. Both my late brother Mohammed Ali and myself and our group which inculded an overwhelming majority of Muslims in India, had refused to enter the legislative bodies and had boycotted them. For nearly fourteen years, we had nohting to do with them and you and those like you who did not work with the Muslims during the "Khilafat struggle" had a free hand in the Legislative Assembly and Councils, with what results you know best.

2. There is no other real work to-day except to establish honourable peace and understanding between all and, above all, and at any cost between Muslims and Muslims and I think I am better fitted by temperament and experience for this great work and must be given help by every one.

3. I am a graduate of the same Aligarh in the school of which you had studied, of course very much junior to me. My Aligarh record was a very distinguished one if I may say so. Captain of Cricket, gold and silver medalist, member of the Foot Bal eleven and athlete, Secretary of the Union Club and winner of the coveted Cambridge Speaking Prize. Even after joining the Government service and spending 17 years as an Opium Officer in the U.P. and Oudh with a fine record in it, I kept my interest in my Alma mater. It is known to every old boy of Aligarh what I did for our own Boys' Association and when time came I gave my best for the Muslim University.

INSINUATIONS.

It was not right for you to insinuate in your letter published in the "Leader" that I was fit for collecting subscriptions, insinuating that some of it must have stuck to my fingers also. By the time, I had done with the collection of the Muslim University Funds, His Highness the Aga Khan whose Hon. Secretary I was, wrote appreciating my services and amongst other things said, "You have been worth 'your' weight in gold to the University", and you know that I am a pretty hefty weight. My brother Mohammed Ali died and friends paid for his funeral. When my time comes, I will be in a worse financial position than even him. However, God is great and I do not worry about it nor about all these insinuations that can be made against me. The chief weakness of all our Islamic organisations is the want of money and, I am afraid, wild and reckless assertions and insinuations like this are responsible for it.

4. I do not say anything about our internments and imprisonments. Whenever a time came for the defence of our Faith, we came forward and did our du y irrespective of cost to pay.

5. I have been always amused when people accused me of being wayward and changeable. If they judged me by the only right standard which I have always followed and God willing would follow up to the last, I would be found alright. "Whosoever is a friend of Islam, I will serve him and whosoever works against Islam, he will find me opposing him as much as I could". Friends of Islam to-day if they misbehave may become its enemies to-morrow and enemies of to-day may become friends also to-morrw. I am not a Congressman to-day and will not be unless our friends accept the Muslim demands. I know, interested mischief-makers are out to "badnam" me, but all know that no one fought for Muslim rights more vigorously and persistently against great odds than myself and our group, both at the time of the Nehru Report controversy and during the Civil Disobedience campaign.

UGLY RUMOURS.

I am 61 years old and my record and all that I have done is before the public. I am still working and probably will die like my brother Mohammed Ali working to the last. I do hope that you would reconsider your position and let me know of your decision. You have had nearly 15 years of it so far. I will be in the W.P. from the 10th July and would stay in it till the elections, going round and meeting our old friends and Muslim workers.

Yours sincerely,

SHAUKAT ALI.

P.S.—I receive ugly rumours about your sayings and doings against me. I will say nothing about them till I verify them personally. If there is to be a contest, I have no objection to a ding-dong fight, only let it be a clean fight.

LIST OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Time Extended For Sending In Nomination

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In a statement to the Press, Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary, Congress Election Board says that as most of the Provincial Congress Committees have not been able to send the names of candidates for the Assembly election and of co-opted members, the date of submitting such nominations has been extended to 20th July.

The secretaries of Assam, Bihar, Burma, Delhi, N. F. the Punjab, U. P. Utkal and Bengal Congress Committees are asked to send the names to Dr. Roy, Calcutta, while the secretaries of Ajmer, Berar, Andhra, C. P. Hindustani, C. P. Marathi, Bombay, Gujarat, Karnatak, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sind and Tamil Nadu Congress Committees are asked to send the names to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Bombay.—A. P.

DIWAN CHAMANLAL FOR ASSEMBLY

Applies To Election Board For Nomination

RAWALPINDI, July 11.

It is understood that Diwan Chamanlal, an Ex-M. L. A., has applied to the Congress Election Board for taking him as a candidate from the Rawalpindi constituency now represented by Mr. B. R. Puri.

It will be recalled that Diwan Chamanlal represented the constituency for a number of years as a Swarajist.—United Press.

The revolutionary strike in a village of one of the Canary Islands last year had a sequel on Tuesday when five persons were court martialled and sentenced to death. During the strike two civil guards were killed. Ten other accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to 20 years. The sentences are subject to confirmation from Madrid.

DERBYSHIRE'S COLLAPSE

All Out For 145 In Match Against Australia

The match between Australians and Derbyshire at Chesterfield commenced to-day, in fine weather. The wicket was good. Ebeling caused a collapse, taking two wickets before the home side had even opened their account.

At lunch Derbyshire had lost five wickets for 50.

Storer was out at 106 after batting for 165 minutes. The seventh and eighth wickets fell to successive balls at 134 and the Derbyshire innings closed for 145.

The following are the scores.

Alderman, c Mccabe, b Ebeling	0
Townsend, b Ebeling	0
Smith c Bromley b Wall	2
Skinner c Mccabe b Ebeling	4
Jackson b Fleetwood-Smith	24
Storer b Ebeling	40
Ford b Ebeling	37
Worthington (not out)	7
Elliott b Darling	7
Mitchell b Darling	0
Copson c substitute b Wall	7
Extras	17
Total	145

Australians going to bat make 122 for 4 wickets:

AUSTRALIAN (First Innings.)	
Bromley b Mitchell	31
Brown stumped Elliott b Mitchell	17
Bradman (not out)	49
McCabe v Elliott b Mitchell	3
Darling b Mitchell	14
Woodfull (not out	4
Extras	4
Total for 4 wickets	122

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET

Oxford All Out For 182

The match between Oxford and Cambridge was continued, today, in fine weather. The wicket was still perfect. Oxford made a bad start, losing two wickets for 11; but then there was a slight recovery and at lunch the score was 76 for three wickets.

Oxford (1st Innings	415
Cambridge (1st Innings)	400
OXFORD SECOND INNINGS.	
Walker b Davies	30
Townsend b Pelham	6
De Saram c Human b Pelham	0
Mitchell Innes c Powell b Davies	42
Chalk c Allen b Grimshaw	12
Seamer (not out)	24
Tindall l b w, bowled Davies	15
Jackson c Yorker b Khan	16
Knight b Khan	1
Barlow c King b Grimshaw	11
Singleton c Powell b Pelham	9
Extras	16
Total	182

ENDS IN DRAW.

The match has ended in draw. Oxford in their second innings had made 94 for three.—Reuter.

NO PRESENCE OF DIPHTHERIA

Kippax And Chipperfield Improving

LONDON, July 11.

Kippax and Chipperfield are improving. Throat swabs taken show total absence of diphtheria.

VERNIEUX'S LEG INJURY HEALING

Hope Of His Being Fit In Week's Time

Vernieux's leg injury is healing. He started exercising yesterday. The manager of the Indian team thinks that Vernieux will be fit in a week's time. The team is training hard.

(A London message dated July, 5th stated in this connection.—"Four Indian competitors in the Empire Games have arrived in London from Paris accompanied by their manager. Vernieux who cut his leg bathing on the board the ship is staying in a hospital in Paris.)

NOTTS TROUNCE WARWICKSHIRE

Voce Plays Havoc In Absence Of Larwood

LONDON, July 10.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire: Lans won by an innings and 68 runs. Lancs 409. Northants 200 and following on 141 (Sibbles 6 or 47).

Glaorgan vs. Gloucestershire: Gloucestr won b 7 wickets. Glamorgan 308 and 133. Gloucester 205 and 237 for 3. (Barnett 50, Neale 72 not out).

Essex vs. Sussex: Sussex won on the first innings. Sussex 461 for 6 declared and 215 for 3 declared (John Langridge 94, Cook 54 not out), Essex 323 and 204 for 6 (Nichols 53, J. Parks 4 for 60).

Kent vs. Hampshire: Hants won on the first innings. Hants 528 and 212 for 6. (Moore 67, Creese 58 not out). Kent 400 (Todd 78, Herman 5 for 97).

Yorkshire vs. Surrey: Surrey won on the first innings. Yorks 372 and 277. (Sellers 78). Surrey 465 and 45 for 4.

Warwickshire vs. Nottinghamshire. Notts won by 10 wickets. Notts 442 for 8 declared. Warwick 244. (Santall 130, Voce 4 for 52) and following on 223 (Santall 81, Hill 84, Voce 7 for 63). Notts second innings 26 for no loss.

Larwood has injured his left ankle. He bowled only four overs in the Warwickshire second innings, after which he retired.—Reuter.

INQUEST ON THIRD TEST

Aussie Critic Says Englishmen Could Catch Nothing Even Tonsilitis

LONDON, July 11.

"Poor fielding and indifferent bowling" is the verdict of leader writers and special correspondents on the inquest on the Third Test, but a draw, says "The Morning Post" is much to the credit of the side losing the toss.

"The Times" Special Correspondent declares that English cricket was amusingly humiliated when it allowed the last two Australians to add 68 runs.

"The Daily Mail" in an editorial refers to England's captaincy which "appeared to be lacking in imagination and enterprise". The paper urges the selectors to give greater opportunity to fleet-footed and quick-thinking youth, but A. P. F. Chapman in the same newspaper emphatically disagrees that the old brigade should go, though he is of opinion that Sutcliffe was a passenger in the field owing to slowness.

Howard Marshall in "The Daily Telegraph" says England did not deserve to win the Third Test. It will be remembered as a match of lost opportunities.

R. Wyatt himself said that bad fielding and dropped catches cost us the match.

P. F. Warner says that five catches in the slips, one stump and two chances of running out were not taken.

An Australian caps the indictment with: "The Englishmen were unable to catch anything, even tonsilitis."—Reuter's Extra Special.

Cricket Championship Of India Discussed

Board Of Control Decide To Play Final In Bombay

SIMLA (By Mail)

Important questions, including that of running cricket championships were decided at a meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The meeting occupied seven hours, terminating at midnight. In the absence of the President, Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan took the chair. Those present included Mr. R. E. Grant Govan (Vice-President) the Maharajah of Patiala (Southern Punjab), Lieut. R. K. Himmatsingji (Western India States), Mr. C. K. Rhodes (Bengal and Assam), Major C. M. Ganapathy (Madras), V. S. Dongre (Bombay Presidency proper), H. J. Rustomji (Northern India), Capt. L. A Marchant (Army Sports Board) and Mr. A S de Mello as Honorary Secretary and proxy for the United Provinces, Sind, Delhi and District Central Provinces and Berar Associations. Mr. G. M. Bakshi, representing Gujerat, was present by invitation.

The Board unanimously elected the Nawab of Bhopal and the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar as Vice-Patrons.

The qualification rules were discussed at length and it was decided not to make any change in them. The affiliation of the Hyderabad State Cricket Association to the Board was accepted. With the exception of the Bombay Presidency representative, all agreed to the affiliation of the Gujerat Cricket Association to Board.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Australian Board of Cricket Control, intimating the inability of their team (now touring England) to play in India during their return journey in October next. The members expressed great disappointment and the meeting unanimously decided to send a cable to Lord Willingdon and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, who are now in England, to persuade the Australian Cricket Board to permit their team to break journey at Bombay and play a match and, if possible another, at Delhi.

The Board of Control approved the composite map of India prepared by the Honorary Secretary showing territorial areas under varicus associations. The question of holding a Cricket Championship of India was discussed at length with only Bengal and Assam dissenting. It was decided to proceed with the championship in the forthcoming winter session.

The Maharajah of Patiala announced his gift to the board—a trophy for the Cricket Championship to be named after the late Ranjit Sinji of Jamnagar.

THE DRAW

A scheme for the division of India into four distinct zones for these championships was approved and the draw was made up as follows:

EASTERN ZONE

Bengal v. U. P. at Calcutta.

Winners of Bengal-U.P. v. C. P. and Berar at Nagpur.

Rajputana v. Central India at Indore.

Zone final to be played at a place to be mutually agreed.

WESTERN ZONE

Gujerat v. Bombay at Bombay or Ahmedabad.

Western India States v. Sind at Karachi.

Zone final to be played at a place to be mutually settled.

NORTHERN ZONE

Northern India v. Army in India at Lahore.

South Punjab v. Delhi and District at a place to be settled.

Zone final—at Amritsar.

SOUTHERN ZONE

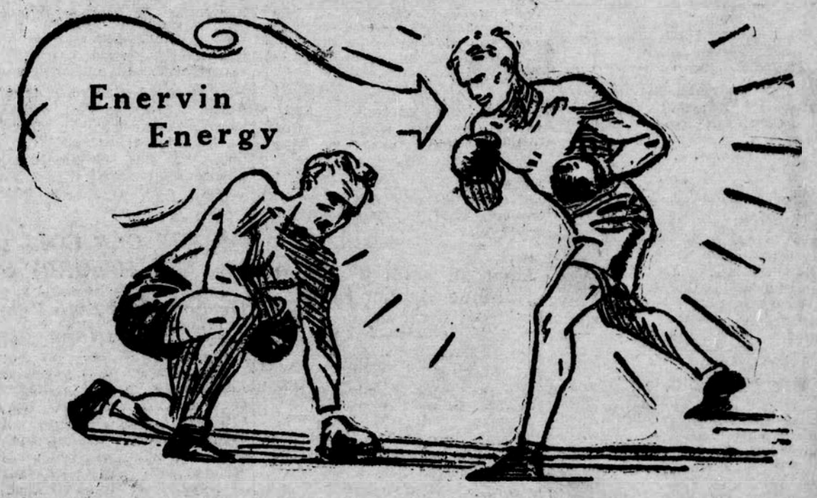
Mysore v. Madras at Madras.

Winners of Mysore-Madras v. Hyderabad at Secunderabad.

The semi-finals to be played at Amritsar and Madras and the final at Bombay.

All matches will be of three days' duration, except the semi-finals, which will be played for four days and the final will be played to a finish.

A sub-committee, consisting of Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan Mr. R. E. Grant Govan and Mr. A. S. de Mello was appointed to amend the draw in case any other association entered.



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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 1, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavval 29, 1353
Parsi: Behman 9, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Highwater: 12-55
Lowwater: 5-54 19-06
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Casuals v. Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 13

D. O. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. v City Police, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 14

S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind", with mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

IN MEMORIUM.

VICAJEE—In ever loving sad memory of my dearest friend Vicajee Framji Vicajee, Bar-at-Law who died at Vienna, 12th July, 1929.
He feared no foe, he fawned no friend.
He loathed not life, nor dreaded his end.

BRISK ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS IN 'C' WARD.

Council members of the 'C' Ward C. C. assisted by Halai Luhana V. Corps. and Vanar Sena, Cloth Market Servants' V. Corpse, Silk Bazar Servants V. Corps and Sjts. Manilal Sheth, Maneklal, Bimal Sharma, Vadilal, Nichhaldas, Devidas, and Manilal Mehta went round the ward and enrolled about 100 members within a short time.
More than 3,000 members are enrolled on the Register and more forms are expected to be received.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Johnson Voy: 13 will arrive here on the 12th instant at noon and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 13th instant at 1.00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S "Pres. Johnson" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Friday the 13th inst.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LD.

The eight annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil, will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Future of Humanity" (according to the occult standpoint of the late Bishop Leadbeater).

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Congress membership roll will be closed on 31-7-34. Only those who are on the roll, up to that date, will be entitled to take part in the coming B.P.C.C. elections.
Members who have taken the membership books are requested to return them on and before 20-7-34.
The office will be kept open from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 7-30 to 9 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The manager of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, writes: "We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong, stating that the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1934, at the rate of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, payable on 13th August.

3 ARTS CLASSICAL RECITAL.

A recital will be held on Wednesday (18th inst.) at 6 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at, Khansaheb Inayet Khan, the son of Imdad Khan of Indore, has arrived from Calcutta. He will perform on "Kutch-Beina Yemen Allap, in the four classical "baanies" (styles), i.e. Khandari Goberhari, Dagur, and Nahari (almost extinct in India). Then he will play Maseetkhani Gut in Khamaj Baag, and Razakhani Gut in Piloo Baag on the "Sur Behar". Those interested are invited to apply for information to Atiya Begum.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning, 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Vehmi Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Murder in Trinidad". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Chopin Recital. 7 p.m. Paul Robeson. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8-0 p.m. The Band of the s.s. "President Johnson". 9 p.m. Time Signal, 9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Indian Programme. General news in Hindi and Commercial News. Light music. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 8-20 p.m. Lupton Whitelock (flute), and Edward Allan (pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. Whipsnade, a talk. 9 p.m. Concert Party, relayed from Leamington. 9-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. Variety programme (gramophone records). 11 p.m. Reginald Foort at the organ of the Regal Wimbledon.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 7th inst. was 304; of these 198 were males and 106 females.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro Goldwyn Mayer's
"MEN IN WHITE"
Starring
MYRNA LOY & CLARK GABLE
A drama of life in a modern hospital
Also showing
LAUREL AND HARDY
IN "MIDNIGHT PATROL."
Next Saturday: "SADIE McKEE"

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS'. HIT
"SVENGALI"
Starring
JOHN BARRYMORE & MARIAN MARSH
Thrilling Story of an EVIL HYPNOTIST.
Next Saturday: "ANN VICKERS

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR RAJE

Why Complainant Became Press Informant

At the resumed hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday of the case in which Wadilal Mohanlal is charging Inspector D. V. Raje, of the Princess Street Police Station with assault, when in the custody of the Princess Street Police, the complainant was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Bilimoria, Advocate for the accused.

The complainant, in his cross-examination, admitted the previous history of the career since 1920, and stated that since 1932, November, he had been a police informant upto February 1934. He then became a press informant and gave information to Mr. B. G. Horniman on "Sutta Khel".

MONEY RECEIVED FROM SUTTAWALLAS

Wadilal admitted that he received sums of money from suttawallas, but not as hush money. He gave information on sutta khel to Deputy Commissioner Smith, the present Commissioner of Police and obtained 5 or 6 warrants. Witness then explained how these were executed and stated that in four raids, convictions were obtained. He received about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 as rewards during the period he acted as police informant.

Wadilal volunteered the statement that even at this moment he had in his possession information of the places where "sutta" betting was accepted.

When he found that he could not obtain any more warrants to raid "sutta" gambling places, he became a press informant since February 1934, and gave information to Mr. Horniman.

Witness denied that Inspector Raje had anything to do with the execution of the warrants which he had obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

WHY HE VISITED SUTTAWALLAS

Answering further questions, witness said that he visited suttawallas with a view to obtain information and also admitted that he himself had betted on "sutta" figures. By this method he came to know who were the bookies in the bazaar. He received some remuneration from Mr. Horniman for his information.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to July 31.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz, Barat-Law with Mr. E. T. Biem, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. S. Billimoria, Advocate, defended the accused.

PRICE-CUTTING IN OIL TRADE IN INDIA

Plea For Unity Between Combine & Independents Urged

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. R. B. Desai, Managing Agent of the Bombay Petroleum Co. Ltd., who returned to India on the 9th inst. per S. S. "Victoria" after a four months' Continental tour, gave interesting account of his experience gained in Europe.

He said he visited England France, Italy and Roumania and had the opportunities of visiting various refineries and oil fields in roumania. At the present moment, he added, the oil prices on the Continent were very dull.

When asked about the present conditions in oil trade in India, Mr. Desai said that the conditions were really bad owing to severe price-cutting policy adopted by the Combine; and the Independents were also obliged to adopt this policy in order to continue their existence. He was of the opinion that these conditions could be easily avoided to the advantage of the Combine as well as the present Independents by mutual adjustments.

The Independents will also be well advised to co-operate amongst themselves and thus prepare a ground for co-operation with the Combine. He was also of the opinion that a solution was possible by which the interests of the Combine as well as the present Independents can be permanently safeguarded and the cropping up of the new Independent concerns could also be effectually stopped.

WORLD TOURIST DROWNED

The Bombay C. I. D. have received information from the Kashmere Police that Kurbanala Baga alias K. B. C. Boga, who started on a world tour from Bombay on May 4, was drowned accidentally in Jhelum near Kotala on July 7. The luggage of the drowned man has been sent to the Police at Bombay. Relatives of the deceased should see the C.I.D. officer in charge for reclaiming the luggage.

The Textile strike situation of Nagpur remains unchanged. The exact number of men at work yesterday in the Empress Mills was 1,370.

BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE

Presents Ruler Of Aundh With First Edition Of Mahabharata

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, July 6.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering of Scholars connected with the Bhandarkar Institute and the elite of the City, Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Ruler of Aundh, was publicly honoured by the presentation of the First Volume of the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata, the work which has been going on at the Institute for the last 16 years.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, BA, LLB, the Chairman of the Regulating Council of the Institute presided and presented the volume of the Adiparam on behalf of the Bhandarkar Institute to Shrimant Pant Saheb in grateful appreciation of his services to the Institute as the originator and the supporter of the Mahabharata Scheme. The presentation ceremony was preceded by an interesting lecture by Dr. D. G. Londhe, M.A., Ph.D., on the "Metaphysics of the Mahabharata in which he briefly dwelt on the philosophical aspects of the Great Epic.

The Chairman thanked the Ruler of Aundh for his having agreed to the Institute's request to receive the First Volume of the "Critical Edition of the Mahabharata" projected in 12 volumes of about 10,000 pp. as it was an earnest of the Institute's keen desire to complete the whole scheme estimated to cost about 6 lakhs of rupees out of which about 2 lakhs only have been realized by the Institute up-to-now and which, therefore, stands in greater need of financial support from the cultured and the wealthy public in India and outside.

ATTEMPT TO SNATCH PURSE FAILS

Pathan Remanded For 10 Days

It was alleged by the Police in Mr. Thakkar's Court, Mazagoan, that Abdul Satal Kalakhan residing at Duncan Road was set upon by Miradhkhan Rahdadkhan, a Pathan aged 20 years.

Later on, on Tuesday, he was chased by the police and was traced hiding himself under a lorry. He had armed himself with a big clasp-knife.

The motive of the attempted assault has been stated that the accused wanted to snatch away the complainant's purse.

He was placed before the Magistrate on Wednesday and ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days.

HIS SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS

Man Released From Prison Remanded

Charles Fernandes, suspected to be a returned deportee and reported by the police of having recently been released from the Yaravda prison, was placed on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate Mazagoan.

He was found moving suspiciously in Bhendi Bazaar, and was ordered to be remanded by the Magistrate for a period of three days, pending further police inquiries.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT

The 21st annual general meeting of the Society was held on July 8 1934, at 5-30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the M.T.B. College, Athva Lines, Surat.

In the absence of Sir Kikabhai Premchand Kt., the President of the Society, Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society was voted to the chair.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, the Chairman of the Managing Committee in proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts for the year 1933-34 referred to the growth of the College, the premier institution of the Society. He said that the College was started in the year 1918 with 108 students on its roll, to day there are 790 students and the credit of the growth goes to the energetic, able and conscientious Head of the College, Principal N. M. Shah.

He also referred to the two institutions that the Society opened in June last, viz. the Sarvajanik High School for girls in the building of the old Government Middle School and the Vajyaben Manibhai Naranji Sarvajanik Middle School at Kaliawadi near Navsari. He then appealed to the public to come forward to help the Society which is developing its activities on all sides. After the resolutions of the appointment of the Office-bearers of the Society for the year 1934-35 were passed, the proceedings were brought to close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Simla.—The Standing Finance Committee will meet on July 13 Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India will preside.—United Press.

MOVE TO ISSUE WRIT OF 'HABEAS CORPUS'

Application To Be Renewed Before Ag. Chief Justice To-day

An application was made on Wednesday by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co. on behalf of his client Munna Khan before Mr. Justice Tyebji, at the Bombay High Court, praying His Lordship to issue a writ of "Habeas Corpus" on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of Jail, Byculla, directing them to produce before the court the body of Wazir Dullah, so that "the cause of his detention" may be dealt with according to law."

In making the application Mr. Khairaz stated that his client was the brother of Wazir Dullah. Wazir Dullah was a native of Maniwalaghuri, Bijnaur District, U.P., and a British subject. He came to Bombay ten years ago, and was employed as a rent collector at Kurla, two years back. He was wrongfully arrested, Mr. Khairaz said under the orders of the Police Commissioner in December 1933, and illegally and improperly detained, without any trial whatever at the Byculla Jail. The prisoner had been deprived of his liberty without any legal justification whatever.

His Lordship wanted to make some inquiries concerning the application, and asked Mr. Khairaz to wait till 5 p.m.

At 5 p.m., His Lordship, told Mr. Khairaz that he was not satisfied that a "prima facie" case for a rule has been made out in the petition, and asked the counsel to renew the application together with a copy of the Order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. Khairaz stated that he was not prepared to do so. He was not required to produce a copy of the Commissioner's order. He had only to present petition supported by an affidavit.

Before going to Mr. Justice Tyebji, Mr. Khairaz had gone to the criminal sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Ragnekar. His Lordship informed him that the usual procedure of presenting such an application was before the Judge in Chambers.

Later on Mr. Khairaz went to the Chambers of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, and at about 7 in the evening he was seen before Justice Ragnekar once again.

As a result of what occurred before these judges, the application will be renewed before his lordships the Acting Chief Justice to-day.

INCREASE IN LIVE BIRTHS

140 Deaths Among Infants Under 1 Year Of Age

The health returns of Bombay during the 27th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended on 7th July 1934, were as under:—

"The total mortality 424 was 3 more than the last week; the death rate registered was 19.0 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1933 when the mortality was 549 and the death rate 24.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 449 and death rate 18.7.

Out of the total deaths, 140 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 3 attacks (including one imported from Bandra) and one death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 8.

The number of live births registered during the week was 551 which compares favourably with that for the 37th week of 1933, viz. 513, and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 488."

TANSA LAKE GETS HEAVY SHOWERS

Level Rises To 24,483 Million Gallons From 17,803 Previous Week

The Tansa Lake was favoured last week with heavy showers of rain which has raised its level to 24,483 million gallons of water against 17,803, the previous week 13 inches of rain fell during the week ended 7th July in the Tansa Lake, while Vehar and Powai received 5 inches and Tulsi Lake 8 inches.

The water level of Tansa Lake is more satisfactory this year than it was last year this time.

BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Help From Auckland Indian Association

The "Bombay Samachar" has received a draft of £18-0-2 from the Auckland Indian Association. This sum was sent to Baboo Rajendraprasad on Wednesday (11th inst.)

Splendid Response To Congress Call

MORE MEMBERS JOIN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

126 Sjt. Nagindas Tribhovandas Master.
127 Mrs. Kanta Dhirajlal Khandwala
128 Sjt. Vaman Rameshanker Master.
129 Sjt. Mulji Ranchhod Ved.
130 Sjt. Hansraj Purshottam.
131 Sjt. Jagmohan Harilal Parikh.
132 Shmt. Sunderabai Hansraj
133 Sjt. Bhagwandas Vasanji.
134 Sjt. Bhaidas Maganlal.
135 Sjt. Khushal T. Shah.
136 Sjt Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama.
137 Sjt. Sorab P. Kapadia.
138 Sjt. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta.
139 Sjt. Ramrao Pandurang Kabadi.
140 Sjt. S. B. Cardmaster.
141 Sjt. R. M. Shukle.
142 Sjt. Haribhai P. Desai.
143 Sjt. Mulji Ranchordas.
144 Seth Meghji Mathuradas.
145 Sjt. Atmaram Shivram.
146 Seth Charandas Meghji.
147 Seth Dwarkadas Meghji.
148 Seth Pratapsing Karsondas.
149 Seth Rama Swami Doraswami.
150 Seth Hansraj Trikamdas.
151 Sjt. Ramniklal Manilal Choksi.
152 Sjt. Gordhandas Manilal Choksey.
153 Sjt. Maneklal Vadilal Nanavati.
154 Sjt. Gordhandas Jamnadas Choksey.
155 Sjt. Vadilal Kanji Mehta.
156 Sjt. Vadilal Manilal Choksey.
157 Sjt. Babubhai Bhagubhai Javeri.
158 Sjt. Dayalal Mayachand Mehta.
159 Sjt. Amratlal Raichand Javeri.
160 Sjt. Mangaldas Motilal.
161 Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
162 Sjt. Shankarbhai J. Amin.
163 Sjt. Manilal C. Modi.
164 Sjt. Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi.
165 Sjt. Bhagwandas P. Nangpal.
166 Sjt. Atmaram Bhaskar Pandit.
167 Sjt. J. K. Mehta
168 Sjt. Bhailal Dajibhai Amin.
169 Sjt. Nagindas Bhogilal Shah.
170 Sjt. Harilal Narottamdas Contractor.
171 Sjt. I. S. Patel.
172 Mrs. Kusum Purshottamdas Patel.
173 Sjt. Hemchand Mohanlal.
174 Sjt. Chandulal Mohanlal.
175 Sjt. K. M. Munshi.

CHEATING BY FORGED HUNDI

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions passed sentences on Venkatlal Ramdhan, Dhanlal Chimnaji, Lachmichand Ladhaji and Jamnadas Dalsukh.

The jury unanimously found all the accused guilty of cheating the firm of Durlabhji Umechand to the tune of Rs. 6,200 by means of a forged hundi.

The accused were sentenced respectively to 3 years' R. I. and Rs. 2000 fine (or two years in default), 2 years' R. I. and Rs. 2000 fine, 1 year's R. I. and Rs. 1000 fine and 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 1000 fine.

MENAKA PRESENTS

New Programme

The Bombay public will have an unusual opportunity of witnessing at Menaka's Recital, 9-45 p.m. on Friday, 13th instant at the Royal Opera House, a programme that for the first time offers to art lovers, items that combine the classical dances of both North and South India, South Indian dance will be rendered by Gopal Pillai of Travancore.

Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain and Ustad Hamid Hussain Khan, who have already captured the hearts of the people of Bombay will give entirely new items at this Recital.

Last Performances To-day: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Here comes the parade of beauties of all nations!
"SEARCH for BEAUTY"
LARRY Buster CRABBE IDA LUPINO
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"WELCOME DANGER"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1934

SIMLA CONFERENCE

The official Industrial Conference held at Simla during the last three days, together with several others recently held under official auspices, are, we hope, an indication of Government's desire, however belated, to pursue some well-planned out scheme of industrial development. The public has good reason to be somewhat sceptical of purely official conferences. But it is possible for Government to show that there is no ground for scepticism by following up their conferences with a sound constructive policy of development and, what is more, by generously financing it. The last conference was attended by Ministers and Directors of Industries from the provinces and important Indian States and also by some "experts." But we do not see why the proceedings were not open to the Press. Nor do we feel sure that the official report of the earlier proceedings is full enough. The scope of the conference, too, seems to have been unduly limited. It was to discuss the schemes of various Provincial Governments for the development of the handloom industry and schemes for research in seri-cultural industry The conference was also to consider a proposal to establish a central industrial intelligence and research bureau. The need for such a bureau is undeniable and we do not know why a proposal to form one, which was previously discused at more than one conference, is still in the discussion stage. The subject of handloom industry is also an old one and more time could well have been spared for the discussion of other cottage industries. We do not know if the possibilities of handspinning were considered at the conference. Probably the subject is still taboo in official circles.

Handloom Industry

The importance of the handloom industry cannot be exaggerated. But so far official conferences, provincial and central, have done little beyond discussing familiar but vague proposals like the use of improved types, of looms and accessories and cooperative marketing, though the problem is essentially one of finance and protection through tariffs. But few Provincial Governments have expended adequate funds on the development of this the largest cottage industry in the country. The Government of India have now made a special grant to the Provinces of Rs. 5½ lakhs annually for five years, This is a good beginning but much larger amounts need to be expended on this industry, whether they come from the Provincial Governments or the Government of India. There is a suspicion abroad that, having secured preference for British yarn over other foreign yarn," the Government might now try to persuade handloom weavers, through promises of assistance in various forms, to use more British yarn. But any such propaganda will be stoutly resisted by the public as it will be a direct blow to the Swadeshi movement. Swadeshi workers should see to it that cloth made of foreign yarn, British or Japanese, is no-where allowed to pass as Swadeshi merely because it is woven on handlooms in India. It is a gross travesty of Gandhiji's views on Swadeshi to argue, as some persons interested in foreign yarn do, that, as he prefers small scale to large scale industries, he would prefer cloth woven on handlooms, whersoever the yarn came from, to cloth woven in Indian mills. It is true that, other things remaining the same, Gandhiji prefers handwoven to mill-woven cloth. But the other things are not the same in the case of cloth made from foreign yarn. It is necessary for Swadeshi workers to be particularly on their guard against the insiduous propaganda for foreign yarn.

Cottage Industries.

We wish the Simla Conference devoted more time to cottage industries in general, especially the subsidiary ones that can give some relief to the millions of unemployed or under-employed agriculturists. Weaving cannot be a subsidiary industry for many. And once the need for such industries is admitted, Government must either try handspinning for what it is worth or find better substitutes. There are several that pay better than handspinning but they can give employment to comparatively few persons. If Government are serious about developing cottage industries and thereby relieving the vast rural unemployment even in normal times, they should learn a lesson or two from the experience of the Congress and devise a plan for promoting khaddar and other suitable cottage industries.

Goebbels In Rage

Dr. Goebbels does not, naturally, like the exposure of Nazi brutalities in suppressing the "rebels." And the fury of his outburst against the International Press is really a tribute to the latter. The Foreign Press put the Nazi leaders on the defensive and since they are unable to defend they are wild. What the Nazi Government had "informed the world," was a mere outline of events carefully couched in the most general and neutral terms. It was the Foreign Press that supplied the details which make the whole proceeding a "blood bath."

What instances of his calumnies and distortions he cited are not known. But Dr. Goebbels himself wrecked his own defence by holding up the example of "the discipline shewn by the German Press." Who can accept the German Press as, in any degree, a reliable guide to the happenings of June 30? Who does not know that German journalist are under the perpetual terror of Herr Goebbels? And if they have quite reasons to dread Nazi wrath in times of peace they would have been mad to deviate even a hair's breadth from the path of 'Goebbels truth' and invite the certainly of punitive action including summary shooting.

The furious Minister of Propaganda denounces the opposition as "a small group of saboteurs and a sickly vicious clique." If it was so contemptible as all that there could be no question, for a long time to come, of "saving Germany and the world from a catastrophe." The world is asked to admire the leader's boldness. Boldness is a quality which may be possessed by the insane, as much, as by the sane, if not more. It is in the forms of expression that it deserves appreciation or denunciation. What were the methods which the leader employed in his boldness to "crush" a "small and sickly" clique? Were they reasonable or were they remarkable for—to use his own words—"delirious and hysterical" cruelty.

Another Fast

Gandhiji's decision to undertake one more prolonged expiatory fast will be regretted by all and must touch the hearts of even those misguided Sanatanists who are eager to cripple him or do away with him. Though the fast is only for one week, it causes anxiety as Gandhiji is to begin it at the close of a most strenuous and exhausting tour and at a time when his health is reported to be far from satisfactory. According to his own statement he undertakes the fast as a penance for the violation of a pledge given by him and other Harijan Sevaks to see that the Sanatanist black flag demonstrators at Ajmer would not be molested. He wishes particularly to emphasise through the fast that the reformers must discipline themselves to refrain from every trace of violence even under a grave provocation. It seems that nothing can avert the fast and one only hopes that it will not seriously harm Gandhiji's health and will impress upon all his co-workers the need for absolute non-violence in all their propaganda. It is also to be hoped that the Sanatanists, too, will abjure violence in dealing with one who is so religiously scrupulous about non-violence.

"DERELICTS OF HUMANITY"

A Lesson From Soviet Russia

(By V. B. Kirtiker).

"Prostitution is a social abnormality, similar to poverty, alcoholism, or crime, the result of class inequalities and the social relationships created by the capitalist order.....it perpetuates the inequality of the sexes and the exploitation of women which characterises that order!....."

That sums up the Soviet attitude towards prostitution. The Soviet Union can proudly claim to have successfully grappled with the problem of prostitution. And many a writer has testified to the success which has almost crowned the Soviets' methods of dealing with this evil. "One does not find," says Ella Winter, "the peculiar shames and distresses that have maintained the prostitutes' quarters any more than one finds such prostitutes quarters themselves." And it may safely be said so far as prostitution as an organised profession goes that it has been abolished from the Soviet Union.

In Czarist Russia prostitution was a 'legalised institution condoned by State and Church.' The Soviet Government have adopted a humane policy in place of the punitive measures of the Czarist regime. Under the Soviet regime 'prostitutes are not social outcasts!" "They are", as Lenin said, "pitiable double victims of the accursed system of private property and of the abominable moral hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie." The suucess of the Soviet method of uprooting the evil of prostitution from the Russian soil lies in the above humane attitude, inspired by Lenin and faithfully adhered to by his followers. Communism is nothing if not a protest against exploitation of workers or of women and the 'exploitation of a woman's body is as reprehensible to a Communist as is the exploitation of the worker and peasant by capitalist and landlord.'

In capitalist countries, the evil of prostitution cannot be suppressed. It may at best be checked to a certain extent. For the abolition of prostitution is made possible under certain conditions which can never obtain in a capitalist society. Street-walking, or soliciting in the streets and keeping of brothel houses—some of the glaring features of the prostitutes' trade may be effectively suppressed. This has been accomplished even in avowedly capitalist countries. But this does not strike at the root of the problem. This has the effect of driving the miserable prostitute to ply her trade in the backwaters of cities and towns, where they are not interfered with. The law does not provide for their extirpation. The law simply aims at minimising the evil combating its too flagrant manifestations.

Soviet Plan

Contrasted with this the Soviet policy of dealing with the prostitute is more humane and more fruitful of the desired end. Now let us see how this policy of weaning the prostitute from her life of shame is carried out and with what results.

'He who does not work shall not eat' was the slogan of the period of what is now known as War Communism. During this period women who preferred selling their bodies to work were looked upon as 'labour deserters.' We read of such women being collected in concentration camps and made to work there. In 1924 'prophylactoria for the rehabilitation of the prostitutes were first established.' To these prophylactoria prostitutes, we read "came to work learn a trade, get medical treatment, be taught and get recreation. 'In these centres' the educational and cultural side of rehabilitation is stressed. .....The prophylactorium has a clinic, a resturant and a club; dramatic, musical and literary circles and classes in reading, social and political questions. The above activities did not stop at the prophylactoria. They were carried on in the living quarters of the prostitutes. Similarly, the re-education of the reclaimed prostitutes is carried on as thoroughly as possible. Travelling exhibits showing the contrast between the old-time prostitute and her rehabilitated sister in the new regime.

It must not be understood that these prophylactoria are charitable institutions. Here the inmates are made to work. The work is simple and at times coarse. It is adapted to the condition of these women. For "the women have not been used to work and do not take to it easi-

(Continued on page 8.)

GLARING : CIVIC : : : ANOMALIES

There Is A Conspiracy Between Municipal Depts. That Is Ruinous To Thousands Of Citizens

(By K. F. NARIMAN.)

II.

I have visited some of these houses, old dilapidated structures, taken over by the Municipality or the Improvement Trust in the course of the numerous acquisition schemes. To give specific instances of serious defects, some of these old houses are not even provided with privies or decent "Nahanies," although under the Municipal building bye-laws one flush-privy must be provided to every five tenements. I have known of municipal houses, possessing more than 10 tenements, and without the provision of a single privy. Men, women and children have to trespass into neighbours' premises at some distance at odd hours in the night and even during the rainy season, to answer 'calls of nature'. If the said properties belonged to private landlords, I have no doubt, prompt action would have been taken, and delinquents heavily fined for breach of one of the most important provisions of the building laws, and they would have been compelled to provide these most essential requisites in a human dwelling. But in these particular cases, the Municipality, being the landlord, the poor tenants are in a helpless condition. Perhaps on account of the 'technical legal' difficulty that the Municipality cannot take action against itself, as the Police Court cannot entertain a case in which both the prosecutor and accused are the same person, not only the tenants but even a Corporator is unable to help them.

Flagrant Breach

I complained about this serious defect to the Municipal officers concerned, brought several officers, including the ex-Municipal Commissioner to the spot; they all came and saw and promised to do the needful. Months have passed since these words of solace were uttered, but so far they are still unredeemed and the poor tenants are still plodding through mud and water, in darknights to the neighbour's compound, because these visits are imperative and cannot be delayed to suit better time or weather. It is open to the tenants to take action against these Municipal landlords and compel them to follow and observe their own rules and bye-laws but they cannot be pursuaded to summon sufficient courage for such a bold step, as they feel certain that with the successful termination of their cases, will also end their tenancy and they may have to go in search for other suitable tenements. So they meekly submit to their miserable lot, being thoroughly disillusioned, because when they occupied the municipal premises they naturally were under the happy impression that they would be the tenants of ideal landlords in the City: they naturally expected that Municipality would set a better example to the rest of the landlords by strictly observing the rules and bye-laws, made for the benefit of tenants; instead of that, they find themselves in a most helpless condition, because the only remedy, of a complaint to the Municipality and seeking its assistance, to enforce their wholesome provisions, is denied to them.

A Question

I should like to know if the Municipal Commissioner or the Hydraulic Engineer or any other big boss of the Municipality, occupying Municipal bungalows, at extremely cheap rent, would tolerate such a state of affairs even for a day; would they consent, even for a short period, to be deprived of these necessary conveniences and go to their neighbours for urgent and enforced 'calls'?

Callous Landlord

I have selected this one out of several such instances that have made the Municipality, at least in respect of certain properties, the most callous, careless and heartless landlord in the City. Their defence is the usual excuse of financial stringency. If any insolvent or poor private landlord had put forth such a pathetic plea, he would be out of court immediately. In extreme cases the Municipality even resorts to the drastic step of cutting the water-supply, to compel private landlords to comply with their requisitions. But all these harsh measures are reserved to be used against others. The Municipality as landlord is exempt from the operation of all its laws and bye-laws and is never troubled by any department with any requisition. There is a happy fraternity and a conspiracy between the internal departments, that is disastrous and ruinous to the thousands of unfortunate citizens, who are victimised as tenants by their own parental institution.

Similar conditions exist with regard to municipal stables rented out at fairly heavy rents. No private owner would have succeeded in securing a license for stabling milch cattle if his premises were in the same condition in which some of the Municipal stables are kept. Again the same vicious arrangement and understanding between different departments of the Municipality!

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RELEASE THEM ALL.

Congressmen, who sought and found jail, are not likely to request Government to release them even when the Civil Disobedience campaign has been called off. Nor will their friends in the Congress care to do so. But that only puts an additional responsibility upon Government to release all C.D. prisoners without any further delay. There is absolutely no justification for holding leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan still as prisoners. A number of other Congress workers are still in jail and we do not see what Government gain by not releasing them at once. So far as Bombay City is concerned, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and several others are still prisoners. What can the Government say in defence of the continued detention of these Congressmen?

HINDUSTANI FOR VOLUNTEERS.

We cordially endorse the suggestion of Mr. R. Sankaran, the enthusiastic Hindi Pracharak of Bombay, that such of the volunteers at the forthcoming session of the Congress in Bombay, as do not know Hindi, should be given some working knowledge of that language during the next three months. We hope the training planned by the Congress authorities for the volunteers includes instruction in Hindi or rather Hindustani. If not, the defect must be made good without any delay. Even apart from the special needs of a Congress session, it is time Congress organisations devoted more attention to the duty of popularising Hindustani, recognised by the Congress as the National Language. Many of the Bombay Congress Volunteers, if well-trained in Hindustani, will be useful Hindustani Pracharaks in their own neighbourhoods even after the close of the Congress session.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE

The public meeting held in Bombay on Tuesday to condemn the anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar reflects the opinion in the whole country irrespective of any differences of class or creed. That legislation is flagrantly unjust to Indians and could only have been inspired by the belief that the Indian people and the Indian Government are too impotent to resist effectively any assault on their rights by any British White Colony. Such a belief must have been strengthened by the fact that the Secretary of State for India, while conceding all sorts of safeguards to the British in any part of the Empire, would give no safeguards to Indians against unjust treatment in the British Dominions and Colonies. He even went so far as to deny India the right to retaliate against a Colony or Dominion discriminating against Indians. As the Zanzibar legislation is an affront as much to the Government of India as to the people of this country, we share the hope expressed by the Bombay meeting that the Government will make common cause with the people in this matter and do all they can to safeguard Indian interests.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE

Mr. B. J. Deorukkhar, a well-known Harijan leader and a staunch Nationalist, has decided to start an industrial home for Harijans. The enterprise is eminently commendable because it is intended to provide not only employment to Harijans but also to help them in the education of their children. The proposed concern will organise the broom-stick industry and undertake polishing, painting, tin-making, carpentry, weaving, book-binding. The scheme, ambitious as it is both in its objective and methods, deserves all support and success. But in view of these very facts it is necessary that Mr. Deorukkhar's scheme should have the advantage of the Harijan Sevak Sangh being associated with it. For, the Sangh will provide it with the three main essentials of success: sympathy, finance and business experience.

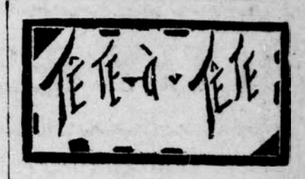
LAMENTABLE BANKRUPTCY

In the current issue of the "Hindustan Review" Mr. Nagendranath Gupta surveys the political situation that has arisen since the launching of the Harijan movement by Mahatma Gandhi and the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Congress. Mr. Gupta dwells on the lamentable bankruptcy of the British statesmanship in dealing with the aspirations of India and warns the Government that the peculiar form of "co-operation" that they expect will not be forthcoming from the Congress. As he rightly observes: "It is no use talking of India as a partner in the Empire so long as she has no rights of partnership. Co-operation in her case means submission to the Government. That is not partnership, nor the way to win the goodwill of the Indian nation. The right of partnership begins with terms of equality and not a multiplicity of safeguards."

Press Views

"Pettifogging"

While it is now a long time that the Congress announced the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement, the Government are yet considering whether or not to release the prisoners who have been convicted of civil disobedience. A large number has, no doubt, been released, but a substantial number—162 at the end of June—are still suffering imprisonment. Each case, we are told, is being considered on its merits, and the process of release, we are given to understand, is being accelerated. The acceleration seems to be, however, inordinately slow, so far as we can judge by results. What strikes us as most peculiar in the attitude of the Government in this regard is the spirit of pettifogging which characterises their response to the Congress. Otherwise we cannot account for the consideration of each individual civil disobedience prisoner's case before orders are passed for his release, and even then weeks are allowed to lapse before orders are issued.—"Advance."



The Back Bay reclamation plot has been selected as the site for the Congress Session. This is another instance of how Congress takes insidious advantage, for its own purpose, of Britain's constructive work in India.

Well may Lord Lloyd exclaim: "Was that land reclaimed and added to India at the cost of millions of rupees for seditionists to tread and declaim..... (Loud applause).

* * * *

A French journal defines British attitude towards "French aspirations," as a result of Barthou-Simon talks, as "inert and passive benevolence."

France ought to be grateful for it. They don't know what alert and active benevolence on the part of Britain towards aspirations means.

* * * *

At the meeting of protest against the Zanzibar Bills, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee asked "When Indians were driven away from the Dominions, how could the British Government expect India to remain in the Empire"?

There was no answer for the following reasons:—

(1) The questioner did not intend the question to be taken as anything but a passing observation—the sooner it passed away the better.

(2) There were only two persons present who were entitled to answer the question. But Sir Phiroz Sethna had already spoken and interruption would have amounted to constitutional impropriety, And Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jnr.) was to move, immediately after, the next resolution, in commending which he had determined to demand that "a strong protest to the British Cabinet" should be sent.

Now that, as you know, necessitated nursing his voice and preserving all its force.

* * * *

There were a few others too who could have said something about it. But since the "strong protest" would be quite enough to make the British Cabinet shake and tremble, why worry over things that were, after all, irrelevant?

* * * *

BOY WHO WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING BOOKS.

Gets A First.

—Bori Bunder minor Head line Nice recipe for ambitious students.

* * * *

An indignant attack on the "worst kind of gunman journalism" was delivered by Herr Goebbels, says Reuter.

We can understand his indignation. Being himself a journalist turned political gunman, brother Goebbels regards gunman journalism as his own monopoly.

* * * *

And the rest of his speech was an attempt to enforce that monopoly. The attempt, at least, was splendid.

So splendid indeed that the Minister for Propaganda deserves the title of Hangman of Truth.

* * * *

By the way, this hangman speech contains some threats to foreign journalists. We sympathise with poor Goebbels. He must feel like a spirited dog who is unable to reach his intended victim standing close to him.

But we await with keen interest comments on it in the British Press. They would be SO instructive for India.

* * * *

In the course of their inevitable post-mortem on the Third Test Match, critics almost unanimously criticise English fielding as the main cause of the draw. They don't refer to the pluck and ability of the Australians, which probably they take for granted.

* * * *

We are gratified to note that the Cricket Control Board has given Lord Willingdon some real work, comparatively speaking, to do for India while he is in England. He has been asked to persuade the Australian team to play a match in Bombay.

We add our strong support to suggestion. And we assure a welcome to the team on behalf of the Press and public of Bombay—assuming of course, that Mr. Prideux and the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Association don't object: a rather risky assumption, though.

* * * *

We are also quite gratified to learn from the report of the meeting at Simla that Mr. R. E. Grant Govan was conspicuous by his presence. Nothing like continuous contact with the past. Can't cut adrift from old moorings, you know. Might founder, otherwise.

"BLOOD BATH" AND AFTER

Goebbels' Threat To Foreign Press Correspondents

BERLIN, July 10.

An indignant attack on the "worst kind of gunman in journalism," was delivered by Dr. Goebbels in a speech broadcast from all stations. Dr. Goebbels protested in the name of the German people at the manner in which the happenings of June 30th were reported in the Foreign Press, notably the British and French. He gave instances of the alleged lies, calumnies and distortions, and said with a few exceptions, the International Press got into a "delirium of malicious provocation and hysterical abuse."

Dr. Goebbels contrasted this with the discipline shown by the German Press. He announced that the German Government would not tolerate the presence of foreign correspondents, who stirred people against people, and rendered honest, unprejudiced international relations impossible.

He said the Government had informed the world what happened on June 30th, it had hidden nothing, and was convinced that the German nation and the world would best understand if fully informed of the background and dangers of inherent revolt.

He claimed that the leader's boldness in crushing a small group of saboteurs and a sickly vicious clique, had saved Germany and the world from a catastrophe, and had created a gigantic wave of confidence in the entire German people.—Reuter.

OUT-DOING OTTAWA?

New Zealand Offers Large Concessions To Britain

WELLINGTON, July 10.

The customs duties on numerous British articles have been totally abolished. Generous concessions between 50 and 15 per cent. have been made on a wide range. Others proposed by the Minister of Customs have been approved by the New Zealand House of Representatives.

The concessions often exceed the Ottawa requirements. In nearly all cases the existing tariffs on foreign goods have been maintained.

Among the United Kingdom goods totally exempted are radio sets, motor-car bodies, many kinds of builders' material, machinery, foods and drugs. There will be a flat rate of 15 per cent. on complete United Kingdom motor-vehicles. Foreign motors will have to pay 73-1/2 per cent thus increasing the preferential margin on British vehicles to 58 per cent. Some of the reductions will come into effect immediately, others on November 1.—Reuter.

DECREASE IN COTTON LOOMS

International Census Shows Fall In Total Since 1930

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10.

The total number of world cotton looms upto the end of 1933 shows a little change compared with 1930, the decrease being 28,800. The European total is 67,646 lower, mainly due to a decrease of 104,935 in Great Britain. There has also been a reduction of 85,322 in the United States but increases are reported from Russia, Japan, China and India, according to the Second International Cotton Loom Census issued by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

The total number of world looms at the end 1933 was 3,130,000 of which Great Britain had 588,000, Japan 277,000, India 190,000 and United States 614,000 compared with 3,159,000; 693,000; 183,000; 180,000 and 699,000 respectively for 1930.

The proportion of automatic to ordinary looms in Europe seems to be increasing with remarkable steadiness, there being 13,994, in Great Britain compared with 11,810. An increase is also shown in Japan with 21,000 against 15,000. But in United States the automatic declined from 532,176 to 419,817.

WHY STEEL HELMETS WERE FURLOUGHED

BERLIN, July 10.

Significant reasons are ascribed for the furlongh granted to the Stalheim (Steel Helmets) until August 18, which are namely enable the ban on wearing of uniforms to be prolonged in order to diminish the chances of a clash between the rival organisations, and also because it is believed that the rebellious Storm-troop elements are fraternising since June 30 with the "Stalhelmers" who are nowise satisfied with the course of events, and the authorities are anxious to check such a development.

OGPU'S POWERS CURTAILED

Commissariat For Home Affairs Appointed

MOSCOW, July 11.

A decree has been issued laying down the composition of the new Commissariat for Home Affairs, which is taking over the extraordinary judicial functions of the Ogpu and is charged with safeguarding the revolutionary order and the security of the State, guarding public property and the frontier, and the registration of civil acts in the State.

The Judicial Collegium of the Ogpu, which was hitherto empowered to sentence an accused to be shot without open trial, has now been dissolved.

Crimes affecting the security of the State will be tried by a Supreme Court, Genrich Yagoda, a rising young official, has been appointed first People's Commissar for Home Affairs.

The decree does not imply that the Ogpu has been disbanded, but that the Soviet feels that its power has been established and milder means of protecting the State are possible.—Reuter.

RIOTS SPREAD TO ROTTERDAM

Woman Barrister Arrested For Sedition

ROTTERDAM, July 11.

Some residents in the Crooswyk quarter fired on the police from their windows to-night. The police replying hit an old woman of 70. There are large forces of mounted police and military police in the district, where the inhabitants are forbidden to leave their houses.

The delivery of food and mail newspapers are also forbidden. Searchlights are playing in the streets.

A woman barrister, who is Secretary of the Independent Socialist Party, has been arrested for sedition.

The disturbances have arisen on account of cuts in the dole.—Reuter.

RUMOURS DENIED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

Rumours that natives are continuing to tap all out have been officially denied by the Home Office.

Exports of native rubber in April amounted to 21,000 tons May 27,000 tons and further 2,600 tons have been placed under control of the customs, which stocks are outside the restriction scheme. During June native exports from Dutch East Indies amounted to 16,000 tons which is most satisfactory. If no further rise in price occurs reduction of exports to a basic quota may soon be expected.

Duke Of Connaught's Health

LONDON, July 11.

The Duke of Connaught is obliged to cancel engagements for the next few days. While his health gives no anxiety, continued heat and state of the throat compel absolute rest.—Reuter's Special.

DR. GOEBBELS

ANGLO-FRENCH PARLEYS

Barthou Sees In Brititsh Attitude Only Passive Benevolence

LONDON, July 11.

The communique on the Anglo-French talks is achromatic as usual, and approaches to British official quarters do not reveal more. Though M. Barthou declares himself quite happy with his reception in London, it seems that the British attitude towards French aspiration can be summed up in the neat phrase of "Le Journal" inert and passive benevolence."

Britain has given no new pledges but has clearly stressed the desire for strict fulfilment of existing ones. France has asked Britain to make public her appreciation of French efforts in the cause of European peace with particular reference to the Eastern Locarno, namely M. Litvinoff's idea of a Franco-Russian Pact of Mutual Assistance. This Pact is open to Germany but she is shy of adhering to it.

French opinion is that if Britain shows even Platonic feeling thereto and Germany still declines, Germany's isolation would be the more marked.

British atitude is: Go ahead; we are not queering others pitches so long as the Eastern Locarno does not impinge the Western by extending the responsibilities of the signatories of the latter."—Reuter.

"EXCELLENT" RESULTS ACHIEVED

PARIS, July 10.

"Excellent" which is the comment of a dignitary connected with the Quai d'Orsay, epitomises authoritative opinion on M. Barthou's mission to London, which is understood to have ensured British acquiescence to the Eastern Locarno Pact and the support of the Soviet's membership to the League of Nations.

Franco-British relations, it is added, have been endowed with increased confidence.—Reuter.

£2,000,000 BULLION ON SUNKEN CRUISER

Admiralty Consents To Survey Of "Hampshire"

LONDON, July 10.

The Admiralty is considering an application for facilities to recover the bullion stated to be aboard the cruiser "Hampshire" in which Lord Kitchener, was drowned when the vessel was mined off the Orkneys in war time.

The consulting engineer to the applicants says that the "Hampshire" is 365 feet down, and he believes that it has £2,000,000 worth of gold in its vaults.

The difficulty about the matter is that the cruiser contains ammunition; so it will be impossible to blast one's way to the vaults. It will be necessary to place corrosion bombs in the ship, and leave them to eat the steel away.

The Admiralty has already consented to a preliminary survey.—Reuter.

Volunteer Captains Conference

The General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee writes:—

A Conference of Office-bearers and Captains of the various Nationalist Volunteer Organisations in the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) —instead of 4 p.m. as was previously announced—at the Congress House.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and many among the 2,205 clergy ordained by the Bishop of London paid a glowing tribute to him at a meeting at King's College on the completion of his fifty years' ministry.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Sequel To Resignation Of Minister Of Defence

DOLLFUS TAKES OVER DEFENCE & AGRICULTURE PORTFOLIOS

VIENNA, July 11.

After the resignation of Herr Schoenburg Hartenstein, Minister of Defence, the Cabinet handed in resignation. Dr. Dollfuss who was commissioned to form the new ministry has taken over portfolios of Defence and Agriculture. Herr Starhemberg remains Vice-Chancellor and Major Fey becomes Minister without portfolio, and is granted special powers for the maintenance of internal order.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION TO STEEL

(Continued from page 1).

Rs. 59 from other countries is recommended.

WIRE INDUSTRY.

As regards the wire and wire nail industry, the Board recommends for wire rod small bars and sections same duties as those fixed for bars of classes already protected, namely, Rs. 10 on imports from United Kingdom and Rs. 39 on imports from other countries. The Board recommends the same duty on wire and wire nails, namely, Rs. 25 on imports from the United Kingdom and Rs. 60 on those from other countries.

Japanese dumping prices should be met by operation of provision for offsetting duties. The Board is unable to recommend protection for manufacture of screws. As regards iron and iron products, no duty is required on imports of cast iron pipes from United Kingdom, but duty of Rs. 57/8 a ton is recommended on imports from other countries. The Board is unable to accept the claim that a protective duty be put on steel pipes and asbestos pipes. No change is recommended in respect of pig iron. The duties recommended on British galvanised sheets are partly of preferential character and in return India may claim the continuance of preferential treatment to Indian pig iron in the United Kingdom. In all cases where protective duties are recommended, it is also recommended that the duty be changed at revenue rate if the duty so calculated is higher than that calculated according to the protective rate. In regard to wagons and underframes, the Board is satisfied with the present policy of the Railway Board to place all orders in India up to the capacity of the Indian manufacturers.—A.P.

Liberals Provide An Evening's Amusement

Election Meeting Concludes Amidst Confusion And Excitement

The usual serenity of the Blavatsky Lodge Hall gave place to boolngs, cat-calls and frequent interruptions from the audience at the first meeting of the election campaign of the Liberal Party on Wednesday evening.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir presided.

The audience were in no mood to listen to the policy of the Liberal Party enunciated by Mr. A. D. Shroff, the only speaker of the evening, and ironical comments and hissings greeted the speaker's assertions of the Liberal Party's claims for the confidence of the voters to the next Assembly elections.

"GO TO CANADA."

When Mr. Shroff said that they wanted Dominion Status of the type in Canada, one of the audience advised him to go to Canada.

Similarly when Sir Cowasji Jehangir in his criticism of Communism remarked that God did not create all equally, cries of "Down with your God" greeted him.

At the outset Mr. A. D. Shroff claimed that the Liberals enjoyed a great influence. Trouble started, however, when he referred to the repudiation of the National Debt, and criticised the Congressmen as having done nothing beyond mere talk.

Liberals, continued the speaker, stood for realism in politics of India. This remark was received by the audience with hissings and cat-calls. The reason why the Liberals were viewed with disfavour was because they had been precise in their ideals. (Cries of 'no, no,').

Mr. Shroff proceeded, Liberals were very active workers and all active nationalists followed their creed. (Cries of 'no no,').

Liberals offered no apology for their continued faith in the Council-entr. (Cries of 'you have no seat there').

By strengthening the hands of the Congress Opposition, the Liberals, said Mr. Shroff, were joining a good company.

At this stage one of the audience began to whine to the amusement of all present.

DOWN WITH "W. P."

The effective representation of the Liberal Party would help the opposition to White Paper. (Cries of 'Down with the White Paper.')

The speaker concluded with a reference to the plight of the Indians in South Africa, and said that Swaraj would be postponed until they were in a position to help their oppressed brethren.

As he resumed his seat, voices from the audience raised the slogan "Down with the Liberals, up with Congress."

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

Sir Cowasji in his closing remarks criticised the very principles of Communism as being different from God's own wish. He said that 'God's creation of man could not be the same in all classes of the people.

To this the audience replied with another slogan, "Down with your God."

With a vote of thanks, the meeting dispersed, the audience having an evening's amusement.

MUNICIPAL AUDIT BY GOVT. AGENCY?

Karachi Civic Decision Considered Retrograde Step

KARACHI, July 11.

What was characterised as a retrograde step in the progress of local self-government by several municipal councillors representing all shades of opinion, including the European group was taken by the Karachi Corporation on a motion of Mayor Jamshed Mehta who succeeded in getting the measure adopted by the house by a majority seeking the re-establishment of Municipal Audit by Government agency.

It will be recollected, after careful consideration the Bombay Government specially conferred upon the Karachi Municipality by the new act which came into force on November last to appoint its own auditor for auditing its own accounts. It is pointed out in the course of discussion that the move from the Corporation would be regarded as an admission of their inability to control their affairs. The Chief Officer refuted the Mayor's allegation that accounts run into chaos and challenged the truth of Mayor's statement.—A.P. Special.

KASHGAR UNDER TUNGAN CONTROL

Amir Of Kothan Flees And His Territory Captured

SIMLA, July 11.

Latest reports from Kashgar state that Chinese Civil Governor of Maszeling who is collaborating with the Tungans called on British Envoy and informed him that the Tungans under Machungling had captured Kothan on June 12 and the Amir of Kothan had fled in the direction of Keria.

The whole area from Maral Bashi to Khotan including Kashgar and Yarkand right up to the frontier of Kashmir, Afghanistan and Russia are now under Tungan control. This is the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion that one single Commander has obtained control over so large a territory.

A report received from the Burma Government states that the Chinese forces have withdrawn from Manchu within the disputed territory on the eastern side of Liuchin Line. It is not known where they are concentrating but it is surmised that concentration will be in the direction of Paughkan, a few miles further east. There has been persistent rumour that hostile troops have been arriving from Kengma which is just inside the undisputed Chinese territory, east of the Scott Line.—A.P.

Dhondibai, second wife of the Seth Vithal Sayana, died at the age of 60 on 30th June last at her residence in Colaba. She was well-known for her public benefactions and her death will be widely mourned.

Gandhiji Must Defer His Penance

Volunteers Not Responsible For Violence, Says Harijan Board Secretary

AJMER, July 11.

Sjt. Ramanarain Choudhary, Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Board, has wired to Gandhiji this morning thus:—

"Shocked to hear your statement and your decision regarding the fast pending my report of inquiry you ordered. Careful investigation absolves that volunteers and the captain. The whole responsibility of failing to instruct sufficiently in time lies on me. The details are posted. Kindly correct your statement and defer penance."

PENDING MY INQUIRY.

Mr. Chaudhary has issued the following statement to the "Associated Press":—

"I am shocked to read Gandhiji's press statement and the decision about the fast as a penance for violence to the Sanatanists demonstrators. With deep deference for Mahatmaji, whom I revere as the idol of my heart, I must say for the sake of truth that before issuing the statement and taking the decision, he should have waited for the report of my inquiry which I am conducting at his instance. I have completed the investigation only yesterday evening and was about to post the report, when I read his statement in the morning papers. I have carefully gone into the incident and the circumstances connected therewith and I have also investigated the allegations of Pt. Lalnath regarding the rough-handling and the disturbance caused to him by volunteers. I am satisfied that no volunteer serving under, or bearing the badge of the Reception Committee is involved in any acts of violence or disturbance attributed to them by Pt. Lalnath."

CAPTAIN INNOCENT.

The Captain of the volunteers is absolutely innocent, because he did not receive instructions that Mahatmaji had given me for the safety of the hostile demonstrators sufficiently in time to take the necessary precautions.

The whole responsibility lies on me. But I would not seek justification or excuse, in the fact that under pressure and confusion of engagements I could not remember my duty to instruct the Captain of the volunteers before time. If therefore, the guilt lies on anybody it is on me and the penance should accordingly be done by me. I am asking Gandhiji to prescribe one for me and I am requesting to correct his statement and revise his decision of the fast in the light of the above facts."—A.P.

HOW CALCUTTA WELCOMES GANDHIJI

Civic Address In Bengali To Be Printed On Khaddar

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, a resolution was passed to present an address in Bengali to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Calcutta shortly printed on white Khaddar with a fringe of gold tassels in a silver tray with a pictorial representation of a Harijan entering the temple and Corporation with a coat of arms inscribed on it.

The corporation also sanctioned Rs. 500 for this purpose.—United Press.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR LAHORE

Appeals To Parsis For Help In His Harijan Mission

KARACHI, July 11.

Mahatma Gandhi amidst thundering cheers started for Lahore by the 8 o'clock train after finishing a four-days crowded programme. Even at the last minute he attended a meeting of Parsis.

Addressing, he reminded them that they were Indians and their duty was to discard fluttering fineries and wear khadi. By doing this they would be helping the poor in earning their livelihood.

He asked them to avoid drinking brandies. Acquainting them with his Harijan mission, he said though it is Hindu movement, it has a universal significance. Therefore they should help him whole-heartedly.

From collection he got Rs. 500. The Mayor presented him a ring which when auctioned fetched Rs. 100.—United Press.

BEFITTING RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI

Sanatanists Meet To-day At Lahore

LAHORE, July 11.

Mr. Shiv Ram Zakhmi, Secretary, Punjab Sanatan Dharma Political League, writes:—"It is a matter of great pleasure that all the leading Sanatanists of the province are meeting on July 12, to give a befitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi. The energetic members of the League are touring and making collections for the Gandhi Purse Fund. The Punjab Mahabir Dal is also doing its best in the matter, and it is understood that more than 500 volunteers are reaching Lahore with bands to accord reception to Gandhiji.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

"It is a pity that some mischiefmongers are doing some propaganda against the Sanatanists, but I am confident that there is no foundation in such rumours. I strongly appeal to the members of the League and Mahabirdal volunteers to reach Lahore in large numbers."—United Press.

BENARES PROGRAMME FOR GANDHIJI

BENARES, July 11.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, President of the United Provinces Harijan Sewak Sangha who has been here for the last three days in connection with Gandhiji's reception arrangements left for Moradabad by this morning's mail. Pt. Kunzru consulted the workers here, attended the Managing Committee meeting of the local Harijan Sewak Sangha and visited a number of persons for collection of funds.

The programme has been sent to Gandhiji for approval and a number of items have been dropped because of the news about Gandhiji's health.

Mahatmaji will arrive in Benares on July 27.—A. P.

"Saved Germany From Civil War Horrors"

Hitler's Boast: Avers Attitude Of Govt. Will Remain Unchanged

PARIS, July 11.

The claim that he saved Germany from a tragedy of civil war was made by Herr Hitler in the course of an interview granted to Professor Alfred Pearson of Iowa, and published in the European edition of the "New York Times".

Referring to recent dissensions in Nazi ranks, Herr Hitler said the men in whom he had every confidence had conspired to overthrow Government. It was his first strict duty to sacrifice a few traitors who were actuated only by personal ambitions rather than allow the country to be swallowed up by horrors of a civil war. The German Government remained unchanged and would not swing either to the Right or the Left, but would continue to follow the straight line.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER SHARES GATHER STRENGTH

Definite Results Expected By End Of Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10.

The strength of rubber and rubber shares has rather mystified some quarters who expected a recession in view of the statistical position and the seasonal falling off of consumption. It seems support has been forthcoming in anticipation of definite results expected by the end of the year, therefore it is anticipated by some circles that market will gather fresh strength as the year progresses.

It is pointed out that moderate restriction which will be operating within the next few months will coincide with the seasonal slackening of manufacturing demands.

Readers' Views

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CRISIS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was sorry to see that the "Chronicle" has, in giving news about the letter of resignation of Seth Mathuradas from the Chamber, imported irrelevant controversies. But, before unnecessary bickerings arise, let me explain that the action of Seth Mathuradas is strictly "personal" and not a premeditated act of a group or party, and that it is "constitutionally correct." I do not think for a moment that Seth Mathuradas desires to leave the Chamber, or would by his action encourage a single individual to get out. The differences of outlook between the senior and the junior parties, which are unnecessarily emphasised in season and out of season by men who know, and by men who do not know, are really not as unbridgeable and as serious as they are made to appear. Amongst the so-called 'juniors' there are senior men with long experience, and I must say that amongst the so-called 'seniors', there would be a few with the spirit of 'juniors'.

An attempt is being made by men of all sections in the Chamber, including those who sponsored the resolution, to induce Seth Mathuradas to come back in the chair and to proclaim to the world by this very request, unanimous on their part, that he always had, and continues to have the confidence of the entire body. Anything that appears in the press prematurely would, under the circumstances, be very unfortunate.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. TAIRSEE.

Pandit Malaviya At Kolhapur

The Director, Indian States' Bulletin, writes:—

Your correspondent under the above heading gives a very wrong impression when he states that Kolhapur City is situated in an out of the way place. Nothing is further from the truth. Kolhapur is on the main route to the South of India. Apart from the State Railway anyone who has walked through the bazaar cannot help being amazed at the net work of Bus-services leading almost everywhere. Regular services run to Poona on one side and Belgaum and Bangalore on the other. Besides a number of feeder lines to Goa, Vengurla, Inchalkaranji, Sangli, and Miraj, to mention only a few. This passenger bus-traffic has increased to such great proportions that Mr. Surve, the Prime Minister of Kolhapur, has been compelled to develop a portion of the City as a Central Passenger Depot to cope with it. Another striking feature which any visitor can notice is the number of Poona business houses which have transferred their Head Quarters to Kolhapur as they have found this a more Central position from which to trade with these surrounding districts.

"Meat-Eating"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—My friend, Mr. Medhekar, is confounding arguments, statements, hypotheses. I never took exception to the improving of one's body, although my purpose in such improvement be different from my friend's. I believe sound body—not necessarily strong body—is necessary for sound mind, and both are necessary to make life happy.

2. If tigers in the jungle be now living in peace and amity, they are doing so not because they are strong, but firstly because they have not yet been degraded to the level of the thinking, calculating, intriguing, inordinately selfish, exceedingly omnivorous, man—because they have not yet developed the fine qualities of anger, avarice, aggressiveness, bloodthirstiness—the concomitants of meat-eating—to the degree man has done; and, secondly, because they are not now living in a world of tigers alone, but of tigers and hares. When they will be the inhabitants of the purely tiger world—where the hares will necessarily be non-existent—what alternative will the tigers have but to tear one another?

3. Mr. M. appears to consider strength as a very valuable asset if not a peculiar virtue. Strength in itself is neither a virtue nor a qualification. It is valuable as compared with weakness. In a world of tigers and hares tigers will undoubtedly benefit by their strength. But in a world of tigers alone—the world our friend is hankering for—or of hares alone for the matter of that—it is immaterial whether the tigers or the hares are strong or weak so long as they are sound. And the body of the herb-eating tiny hare, of the nimble deer, of the elegant and enduring horse, of the enormous and stoutest elephant, is I believe, as sound as that of the meat-eating tiger or panther.

4. The question of morality appears to our friend to be rather a high problem, beyond the reach of common people to understand. It is in fact only a question of a little clear thinking. Taking the life of another—killing harmless, innocent, beautiful animals, hare, deer, lamb, cow, singing birds and dancing ones—not to burn one's belly but to pamper one's body, if this be not sheer cruelty, immorality, what else can it be please? What argument will man advance if a similar fate should befall him?

5. The cause of the whole confusion of thought and argument of my friend is his misconception or vague conception of the ultimate aim of life. What is the ultimate aim of life? Meat-eating? Certainly not. Mutual fighting? No. Living in peace and amity? Exactly for our present purpose.

6. Now, what special merit or profit is there in being a tiger and living in peace and amity, which is not to be had by being a hare and living in peace and amity?—granting tigers will live in peace and amity. But tigers will not live in peace and amity unless there are hares to eat in abundance. Whereas hares can afford to live in peace and amity without the help of tigers. Which then is the better and surer way of securing peace and amity on earth? Obviously by converting meat-eaters into vegetarians and not by turning vegetarians into meat-eaters—Q. E. D.—Yours etc.,

V. S. MUDVEDKAR

Bombay July 11.

A Case For Deportees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A considerably long period has elapsed since the Civil Disobedience movement has been withdrawn by the Congress. The Government also did well on its part inasmuch as it has withdrawn bans from the various organisations, whether belonging to the Congress or otherwise. It has also cancelled many orders, that were issued during the C. D. movement, under the Special Powers Act or such other law, in many places, such as Karachi, Dharwar, Poona, Ahmedabad and etc.

Notwithstanding these facts, nothing has been done so far, in case of those, who were deported under Act 3 of 1864. Why their orders are not withdrawn as yet? Since the purpose of deportation was to debar them from taking any active part in the C. D. movement, how is it that the orders on them continue to remain in force even now, though the movement has been discontinued and in consequences of which orders of the same nature have also been withdrawn?

These foreigners include many permanent residents of British India. Their only offence was that they were born in the places, where they are in exile now. Their very means of subsistence were earned in the land, they were externed from. They are absolutely as strangers, wherever they are at present. Their case deserves a prompt consideration, which should result in the restrain orders on them being withdrawn at once.—Yours, etc.,

NAVNITLAL A. DOSHI.

HURTFUL TO DIGNITY OF B. P. C. C

(Continued from page 1.)

recommendation arrived at by the Council would be placed before them for approval. The agenda of the meeting stated that the resolution passed by the Council on July 6 would be placed before the meeting, but he found that only the question of repairs had been placed before them and there was no reference to the resolution of the Council appointing three members to constitute the Assessors Committee of the Parliamentary Board. If they had known it they would have requisitioned a meeting for discussing the matter. He thought that Mr. Munshi's point of order was meaningless.

Mr. S. K. Pupala expressed the opinion that it was the inherent right of members to move the adjournment of the House to discuss important and urgent questions.

"GIVE PROPER NOTICE."

The President agreed that the question was an important one. A very large number of members were probably interested in the question and it was only fair that they ought to receive notice of such meeting. Some of the members might have absented themselves that day thinking that only the question of repairs would be considered. As the last date of sending the names of the nominees to the Parliamentary Board had been extended to July 20, he thought that the meeting could be convened by giving proper notice. In his opinion urgency could only be claimed if there was no other constitutional remedy.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas said that the question was whether the Council which was after all the executive body of the B.P.C.C. was right or wrong in making their own choice as regards the nominees. He thought the matter was urgent because what guarantee was there he asked that the names may not be communicated to the Parliamentary Board before another urgent meeting of B.P.C.C. was called. If assurance was forthcoming that the names would not be communicated to the Board until the House had opportunity to discuss the matter, then he thought the adjournment motion could be reasonably dropped.

"CONVENE URGENT MEETING."

The President then suggested to Mr. Mulraj to move a resolution directing the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. not to communicate the names to the Parliamentary Board till the House had discussed the question for which purpose the Secretaries should be requested to convene an urgent meeting on July 16.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved a resolution in terms of the suggestion of the President which was accepted by the House.

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

200 MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHERS TO BE "AXED"

Mr. Dhonde Sticks To His Minute Of Dissent And Stages Walk-Out

Excitement ran high in discussing the minute of dissent at a special meeting of the Schools Committee which met in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday to consider the urgent report of the Sub-Committee in the matter of adjusting the Budget for the year 1934-35 and of certain retrenchments proposed to be carried out in this connection.

MR. DHONDE WALKS OUT.

When an amendment was carried, proposing to delete some words in Mr. M. V. Dhonde's minute of dissent, Mr. Dhonde made a sensational walk-out announcing his intention of tendering formal letter of resignation.

The recommendation of the Sub-Committee that 212 non-permanent teachers would be discharged from the service from September 1st 1934, was passed after being proposed by Mrs. Dr. Sukhthankar and seconded by Daundkar. But by later amendments the number was whittled down to 200.

"SUPERFLUOUS."

Mr. M. V. Dhonde at the outset took the opportunity of congratulating his friends in the School's' Committee who realised that there were as many as 278 teachers of the non-permanent staff superfluous in the service of the Committee; but he observed, it was a pity that wisdom had dawned upon them after wastnig away Rs. 48,000 of the public funds.

"IRRITATING."

The words used were taken objection to by Mr. R. A. Gole. Mr. Dhonde retorted that Mr. Gole had overstretched that the language he had used was rather irritating. But he would not withdraw a single word of sentence from the dissent.

Mr. Setalwad then moved an amendment that the objectionable terms in the dissent might be deleted. It was supported by Rao Bahadur Asavle and when put to vote was carried by 9 to 4.

Immediately Mr. Dhonde said that he felt constrained to resign and made a sensational walk-out.

200 TEACHERS TO BE "AXED".

The amendment proposed by Mrs. Sukhtanker and seconded by Mr. Talpade that those who were in the service for a year and more would be retained and the rest relieved was passed.

But amendment of Mr. Talpade and Dr. Solanki—the former's demanding a thorough retrenchment of 278 teachers of the non-payment staff and the latter's diluting the amendment of Mrs. Sukhtanker so that a distinction might be made in retaining more teachers from the ranks of the depressed classes by laying down that only six month's service would be enough qualification for retention—fell through.

Thus the number of teachers to be retrenched irrespective of caste or community without the necessary service of one year was reduced to 200.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday next.

Oriental Life Assurance Company

A RECORD OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS

An all round progress was shown in the twentieth Valuation Report of the Oriental Government Security Life Asurance Co., Ltd., which was presented before the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on Wednesday evening.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who presided in moving the report said the Triennial Valuation Report disclosed a profit of Rs. 1,51,37,441 as compared with Rs. 1,16,23,543 of the previous valuation and Rs. 77,94,146. of the Valuation preceding it.

Continuing he said:—As a percentage of the Company's Income from Premiums and Interest during the respective Trienniums the Profits are 18 per cent of that figure in respect of the Triennium ending 31st December 1927, 18.7 per cent in respect of the Triennium ending 31st December 1930 and 19.2 per cent. in respect of the last Triennium.

PROPORTION OF PROFITS.

As regards the proportion of the Profits recommended for allocation to Shareholders amounting to Rs. 13-1/2 Lakhs after adding to the Shareholders' share of Rs. 10,09,163 a sum of Rs. 3,40,837 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund, your Directors consider that it will meet the expectations of the majority of our Shareholders if Rs. 2,25,000 of this amount is distributed as a Cash Bonus at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share free of Income Tax following upon the declarations of a Bonus as a result of the three preceding Valuations of Rs. 100 in 1930 Rs. 100 in 1927 and Rs. 80 in 1924. Our Shareholders have become accustomed as a result of these Bonus distributions in the past to expect an immediate Cash Bonus as a result of the Valuation, and your Directors see no reason at present to alter that practice. If the Cash Bonus be regarded as at a slightly lower rate than that distributed on previous occasions, the Dividend at Rs. 125 per Share per annum shows a very satisfactory increase on the rate of Dividend of Rs. 75 per Share declared as a result of the previous Valuation.

With regard to the Policyholders' share of the Profits it is gratifying to not that the Consulting Actuary has been able to recommend a declaration of Bonus at the same rates as on the last two occasions, namely Rs. 25 per thousand per annum on Whole Life Participating Policies and Rs. 20 per thousand per annum on Endowment Assurance Participating Policies which will cost in all including the cost of the Interim Bonus at these rates paid in respect of Claims which occurred during the Triennium a sum of Rs. 1,36,40,060 but the most gratifying of the Consulting Actuary's recommendations as to Bonus is for the continuation of payment of Interim Bonuses at the same high rates in respect of Claims occurring during the current Triennium, which is proof of his confidence in the maintenance of the present rates of Bonus for at least the current Triennium as a result of the manner in which the Valuation basis has been strengthened to off-set any possible reduction in the yield from Interest on Funds during the Triennium.

After providing for the Bonus and the Annual Dividends to Shareholders and the Bonus to Policy-holders, there remains in the Contingencies Reserve fund a sum of Rs. 6,98,796, and out of this amount your Directors recommend as on previous occasions that the Grant be made to the Pension Fund for the Officers and staff of the Company and that on this occasion the Grant should be Rs. 1 lakh. A resolution to this effect was passed.

CASE AGAINST PETITS

Magistrate To Hear Address Of Defence Counsel

Preliminary arguments were recorded before the charges were framed in the further hearing of the Petits' case, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon. At the outset the Magistrate remarked that he had gone through the whole Criminal Procedure Code, and no provision was made to frame more than three charges in a case like that, where all the three accused could not figure together and did not come under the common charges. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court had also laid down that under the present Insolvency Act (clause 6—sub, sects. 2 and 3) no such procedure could be adopted.

In the above case the Bank of India charges Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit with concealment of jewellery, fraudulent transfer of property, with a view to keep away the creditors and abetment thereof.

Altogether nine charges were framed by the prosecution against the accused, and as the charge with regard to silver wares and safes was found by the prosecution to be redundant it was subsequently dropped.

PROSECUTION CONTENTION.

By virtue of 7 Bombay Law Reporter and 39 Madras, the prosecution counsel argued, it was competent for the Magistrate to frame all the charges together, but only with different trials.

The defence counsel argued as that was the invariable rule of the Court and under 253 C.P.C. the statements might go in after omnibus evidence was recorded, as it was in the present case.

His Worship, however, gave a ruling upholding the objection of the prosecution and rejecting the application.

CHARGES NOT FRAMED.

Charges were not framed as the Magistrate said that he would hear the addressing of the defence counsel with regard to the charges framed by the prosecution.

Further hearing was postponed to Thursday (to-day).

Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Banaji, the junior counsel, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Sukhia, Jungalwala and E. Doctor defended the Petits.

Mrs. Gulbai Petit, the first accused in the case and mother of the two other accused, was present in the court at the time of the hearing. She was formerly reported to be laid up in bed.

"DERELICTS OF HUMANITY"

(Continued from Page 6.)

ly, even if they want to give up their former life....." The basic idea underlying this method of restoring a prostitute to the dignity of a citizen of the Soviet Union is to provide them with work and make them economically self-reliant. "Training and fitting the women for normal working life is the most important method of combating prostitution."

The Good Effects

A reclaimed prostitute after having been an inmate of a prophylactorium gives her experience: "....It was hard for me to get used to work hard and to wean myself from the past. Often I longed to be on the street. But then I began to go to lectures and movies, to fight with myself and root out the bad in me. Step by step I got rid of my old ways. Now I no longer long for the streets.....Never again shall I fall into the ditch of infamy." This is what could be achieved by pursuing a humane policy towards these unfortunate creatures.

Change In Mental Attitude

The institution of prostitution has come down to us from the dim past. We Indians have got so accustomed to the presence of this evil among us that we do think that it can ever be abolished. But the refreshing account of the way the Soviet Union has been able to meet this evil and make it a thing of the past should give heart to the most sceptic among us. We have first to decide whether we can tolerate the evil; whether we can be content with applying superficial remedies to the problem; or whether we want the evil to be weeded out root and branch. The first essential of success that we may reasonably look forward to, in any scheme that we may launch forth the purging of society of this evil, is that we bring a fresh and healthy attitude of mind to bear upon it. We must purge ourselves of our preconceived notions about the institution of prostitution, and must prepare ourselves boldly to face the readjustments of human values which the atempt would involve.

A Leaf Out Of Russia

So far, we are not aware of any sustained and genuine efforts being made to combat the evil of prostitution. Driving these women to segregated areas known as red lantern districts, penalising brothel-keeping, bringing up young minor girls to the profession, represent a few of the measures that capitalist society has been able to take against the evil. But these measures, punitive in nature, touch only the fringe of the problem. Conceived in a spirit of hostility against these "enemies" of society it is natural that these measures should lack the human element. Soviet Russia building upon the failure of capitalist society has evolved a moral code which enables them to take quite the opposite direction dealing with social problems. Prostitution is avowedly a socio-economic problem. It will admit of solution only when its fundamentals are rightly grasped and methods pressed into service as would be in keeping with the principles of economic and social equality.

The growing menace of prostitution to the healthy growth of the manhood of the nation has got to be tackled sooner or later. In big cities and industrial centres the evil is found to flourish even more than elsewhere in the country. Statistics from venereal clinics in important centres reveal the fact that the evil is far from being brought under control. It is as much the duty of social-welfare bodies as Municipal and Government authorities to work in unison to combat this growing evil. If the old stereotyped methods of battling against it have been found to be too inadequate a leaf may be taken out of the Russian experience to make prostitution impossible by methods which would give these unfortunate women a new slant on life.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Women & The Scaffold

Although it is very rarely that women found guilty of murder are sentenced to death, there have been cases in Bombay in the last 100 years when women have met the extreme penalty of law. The last case was in June this year when Shevantibai, an Indian Christian woman, was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Freny Taraporewala in Dadar Parsi Colony. More than a hundred years ago, viz., on May 3, 18309omm viz., on May 3, 1830, a Jewish woman was hanged for murdering a child for the sake of eight annas. As the execution was public at the time a large number of people had collected to witness the fate of the unfortunate woman. It would be interesting to know that she was sentenced to death on 30th April 1830 and executed within three days. Perhaps in those days there was no provision for an appeal to higher authorities. The second execution of a woman was in 1861 when a Hindu woman was hanged for killing a child for the sake of ornaments. On January 28, 1903 a Hindu woman was executed for murdering her master and mistress.

Record Monsoon

The monsoon has started well in Bombay and during last month we had 30 inches of rain which is considered rather a record fall. During the last 70 years, however, in more than one year more than 30 inches of rain have been recorded at the Colaba Observatory. For instance, in June 168 the figure 33.77 was registered while in 1877 the Observatory recorded 34.61. The highest record was in June 1886 when the figure was 43.45. The last record of over 30 inches was in June 1915 when it rained 49.10. The rainfall during last month, therefore, has not broken the record of the previous years although it was more than the average for the month. There have been cases when it rained more in May than in any other month during the monsoon. In May 1918, for instance, Bombay recorded 11.17 while in June the rainfall was 10.65 and in July only 4.31.

COURT ORDERS CALLING OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Sequel To Allegations Of Mismanagement Against Life Company Agents

A petition by way of summons for the winding up of the Peninsular Life Assurance Co. and the appointment of a court liquidator was disposed of at the High Court.

The petitioner, Kantilal Premji, who holds 150 shares, made several allegations against the present managing agents, Kanilkar and Co., a firm which was appointed as such in February last on their undertaking to finance the company to meet its liabilities. The petitioner stated that the company suffered losses in 1931 and 1932, and that it had not deposited with the controller of currency securities worth the full amount required under the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Cos. Act of 1913. During the tenure of the former managing agents, the chief agent, and canvassers of the Co. had failed to pay to the Co. the amounts of premia received by them on the policies. Claims amounting to Rs. 2000 in respect of life policies had not been paid by the Co. On account of the gross mismanagement by Messrs. Choksey and Co., the Directors, by a resolution in November 1933, removed them from their office.

NEW MANAGING AGENTS.

Thereafter, Kanilkar and Co. were appointed the managing agents on their undertaking to finance the company to the extent of Rs. 19,000. But this firm financed the Co. only to the extent of Rs. 1800. They entered the name of Balubhai Khimchand as a shareholder in the place of Mavji Govindji Seth, the chairman of the Directors. This was done ostensibly on the strength of a transfer form bearing the signature of Mr. Mavji but which had not been filled in by him, and the managing agents filled in the name of Balubhai. Thereafter they gave notice to Mr. Mavji that he had ceased to be a director. They also arbitrarily intimated to the Registrar of joint stock companies that another director, H. C. Gandhi had ceased to be a director.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Thereafter, a meeting of the Board of Directors, convened by Mr. Mavji, passsd a resolution that Messrs. Mavji and Gandhi had not ceased to be directors, and also passed a resolution removing Kanilkar aid Co. from their office as managing agents on account of their illegal and unauthorised acts. In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. Mavji, accompanied by a police officer, attempted to obtain possession of the office and books belonging to the Co. from Kanilkar and Co., who, however, refused to part with the books and papers, and caused a deadlock in carrying on the business of the Co. Under these circumstances the petitioner made the present application.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

On behalf of the company, the petition was opposed on the ground that the allegations were unfounded and that the affairs of the Co. had been going on smoothly. The company stated that the petition was not "bona-fide." Its debts were very small, and much less than its assets. The managing agents were willing to finance the Co. when necessary. Mr. Mavji had properly executed a transfer form in favour of Balubhai. Mr. Gandhi had ceased to be a director by reason of his absence. The managing agents had not defied the directors. The company was in a position to carry on its business successfully.

The petition was heard by Mr. Justice Tyebji who directed that the Commissioner should call a shareholders' meeting to ascertain their wishes and report the result to the court, after which the petition would be finally dealt with.

RESCUED FROM SEA

A desperate attempt of an unemployed Hindu to end his life by throwing himself into the sea was thwarted by a fisherman who noticing the man plunging into the sea fully dressed, swam out after him and rescued him.

The man was later removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained.

"The Daily Express" of London, has been banned in Germany for an indefinite period in consequence of articles which have caused indignation in official circles.

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TARIFF BOARD'S FINDINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

The price fixed for fishplates should not be less than Rs. 133 f.o.r. Tatanagar and so long as the requirements of railways justify it, orders not below 3,000 tons should be placed with the Tata Iron and Steel Company during the period of agreement. Since the landed prices of imported rails and fishplates without duty are higher than the fair selling prices estimated f.o.r. port, it is unnecessary to include any protective duties on these articles in the Tariff Schedule.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.

We have based our proposals on the system of differential duties embodied in the Steel Industry (Protection) Act. We have received no complaint in this enquiry that this system has resulted in any hardship either to the steel industry or to users of steel or that its working has presented any difficulties. We see therefore no reason to consider any change in the present system. The duties under our scheme of protection are based generally on the current market prices of British and Continental steel. In the case of galvanized sheets, however, we have estimated the duties on a different basis. Since November, 1932, the price of galvanized sheets has been fixed at an artificial level under the Ottawa Agreement. No direct information is therefore available regarding the level of market prices under ordinary competitive conditions and our estimate of market prices has in consequence to be based on somewhat arbitrary considerations. Two alternative methods have been open to us, first, to take the average price in the earlier half of 1932 and adjust it for the variation in the price of spelter since that period and secondly, to proceed on the basis of calculation adopted by the Ottawa delegation, namely, to take the United Kingdom price at the lowest figure which the delegation considered would give a reasonable return to the British manufacturer and to take the Continental price at the lowest figure actually reached in recent importations.

OTTAWA PREFERENCE RETAINED.

Under ordinary conditions we should be inclined to adopt the first method in estimating the measure of protection. The United Kingdom prices in that case would be almost the same as Continental prices and there would be no scope for differential duties. We have however decided to adopt the other method which is calculated to give the British manufacturer a definite advantage consistently with the interests of the Indian industry. Our object in doing so is to maintain as far as is now possible the principle of reciprocity underlying the Ottawa Agreement relating to galvanized sheets. The advantages offered to India in return for the preferential duties on galvanized sheets under the Ottawa Agreement were first the exemption from import duty and facilities for the sale of a specified quantity of Indian pig iron in the United Kingdom and, secondly, the provision of a definite market in the United Kingdom for Indian sheet bar. The latter is now of much less importance to India than at the time of the Ottawa Agreement because of the increased capacity for the manufacture of sheets in India and the possibility of a larger demand for billets from re-rolling mills in India. The exemption of Indian pig iron from import duty and the arrangement for its sale in the United Kingdom are however still matters of some importance to the Indian industry. We understand that the question of renewing the existing agreement regarding pig iron is now under consideration. We suggest that in return for the preference granted under our proposals on galvanized sheets imported from the United Kingdom the exemption of Indian pig iron from duty in the United Kingdom and the provision of a satisfactory market for it there may be justly demanded as reciprocal benefits to India.

PERIOD OF PROTECTION

We recommend that the scheme of protection proposed by us should continue in force until the 31st March, 1941. Including the period for which the existing scheme has been extended beyond the statutory term, the Indian industry under our proposals will receive protection for another period of seven years. The capital replacements and improvements on the basis of which we have estimated the reductions in works costs will necessitate a total expenditure approximating to the aggregate depreciation likely to be earned by the Company over a period of seven years. We think it unlikely that during the next few years it will be possible for the Company to raise the funds required for this expenditure in the market. For this reason alone it is necessary that the protection recommended should continue for seven years. While in the present conditions of industry and trade we cannot for obvious reasons estimate with precision how long protection will be required, we believe, considering the progress made by the Indian industry during the past seven years and assuming a revival of Continental prices to a more economical level that the Indian industry will, within the next seven years, substantially approach the stage of being able to dispense with protection.

PROVISION FOR OFF-SETTING DUTIES.

In order to maintain the protection granted to the industry, it is essential that the scheme of protection should embody a provision for the variation of the duties if unexpected changes in the conditions of the market render it necessary. The power to vary the duties in such circumstances should be vested in the Governor General in Council to be exercised as occasion arises without a previous enquiry by the Tariff Board and without recourse to legislation. We cannot emphasise too strongly the importance of including a provision on these lines in the scheme of protection. The provision for varying duties by executive action should be applicable equally in the case of a fall and of a rise in prices. Without such a proviso the protection granted to the industry may be rendered seriously ineffective or the burden placed on the consumer unnecessarily heavy. Although at the instance of the Tariff Board a provision for off-setting duties has been included in the present Steel Protection Act, it has never, so far as we are aware, been employed in the form intended by the Tariff Board and the legislature. The essence of a provision for off-setting duties is that it should be put in operation with the utmost celerity if circumstances justifying its use arise.

We desire to point out that it may become necessary, if the factors on which the estimate is based vary during the period of protection, to levy duties under the provision for off-setting duties even on articles on which no protective duties are required in our estimate. For this purpose we recommend that all the articles considered in this report, including those on which no protective duties are proposed, should be shown in part VII of the second Tariff Schedule. In our scheme of protection, the duties on the various products are vitally interrelated, and any alteration in the data on which any individual duty is based may, unless the duty is adjusted, have the effect of upsetting the general balance of our scheme. It is essential, therefore, that the provision for off-setting duties should be applicable equally to articles on which no protective duties are now recommended.

REMOVAL OF REVENUE DUTIES

We recommend that no duties should be imposed for revenue purposes on tested structurals, tested plates and billets for re-rolling none of which require protection. All these are essential materials for the manufacture of other articles included in the scheme of protection. It will be seen later that in estimating the measure of protection required for subsidiary industries we have assumed that no revenue duties would be levied on tested structurals and plates and on billets for re-rolling. If revenue duties are imposed on such materials, the duties required on the products of engineering and other subsidiary industries will be substantially higher than we have estimated. Since most of these products are used in public utility works, it will be realised that any increase in the duties on these products which is not required on protective grounds will create an undesirable burden on the public. The fall in demand for fabricated steel in recent years has been so great that it is essential in order to encourage the growth of demand to keep prices at as low a level as is consistent with the interests of the Indian industry.

The removal of the revenue duty on billets imported for re-rolling is an indispensable part of the scheme of protection as outlined by us.

FABRICATED STEEL

The protective duty consists of two parts, one intended to compensate for the increased cost of steel due to the protective duty on steel, the other to afford substantive protection. Since no protective duties are recommended on tested structurals and plates no compensating duty is required on British imports. A duty of Rs. 40 per ton is necessary on imports from other countries.

The capacity of the fabricating industry is now in excess of the consumption. Imports are negligible and substantive protection is obviously unnecessary.

The development of the industry will depend on the extent to which it is possible to stimulate demand. We consider that this will be assisted by the reduction in costs consequent on the lower duties on rolled steel. We also lay stress on the desirability of pushing on with schemes of capital development particularly in the railways.

We recommend the re-organisation of the industry on the lines of specialisation and standardisation and suggest that the Indian Stores Department may help in this matter.

Taking bridgework as typical of the industry we have been impressed by the unfair competition of integrated firms in the United Kingdom and estimate that the duy required to prevent this amounts to Rs. 40 a ton equal to the compensating duty on imports from countries other than the United Kingdom Should the danger disappear by agreement, the Government of India will be able to reduce the duty to the revenue level. For the time being we recommend a duty of Rs. 40 on imports of fabricated steel from all countries.

In regard to the proposed Howrah bridge we are satisfied that suitable high tensile steel can be manufactured in India. Every effort should be made to use the resources of the country in a large undertaking of this description provided that the cost of the undertaking is not thereby increased beyond the extent ordinarily admitted under the Stores Purchase Rules.

In the matter of steel towers for the transmission of electricity, we consider that no increase over the present revenue duty is necessary.

On other special classes of fabricated steel, viz., pressed steel tanks, structural parts of cranes, canal gates and regulators and sugar machinery we find that beyond the protection they will receive, if any, as fabricated steel no protection is necessary other than the reduction we have proposed in the duties on tested steel. The present Customs classification will therefore remain unchanged.

In regard to wagons and underframes we are satisfied with the present policy of the Railway Board to place all orders in India up to the capacity of the Indian manufacturers.

INDO-AMERICAN RELIGIOUS UNITY

Mr. Parekh's Impressions Of Chicago Congress'

BOMBAY, July 10.

Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, a delegate to the World Fellowship of Faiths held at Chicago, returned to India yesterday, after an extensive tour of the United States. During his tour he addressed several meetings in various parts of the United States, explaining the religions, culture and civilisation in India.

OBJETS OF CONGRESS.

Explaining the objects of the Congress held in Chicago, Mr. Parekh said its main work was to bring the various Faiths of the world closer to one another. The Congress he said, was addressed by representatives of various Faiths and Communities. There were several representatives from India also, the chief among them being the Maharaja of Baroda, who presided over the Congress and is now the International President of the Fellowship of Faiths.

INDO-AMERICAN AMITY

Asked whether the conference had succeeded in bringing about better understandnig among the various religions of the world, Mr. Parekh said, the greatest need in the world to-day was to make as many cultural and spiritual contacts between one country and another, as possible and whatever was done in that direction could not but be of great value to the reconstruction of the world. The greatest need of the world to-day was an international, interracial and interreligious understanding. As one, who had worked in this field for more than twenty-five years, he knew of no two countries which were more fitted to bring about such an understanding than India and the United States of America. He personally had great faith in the United States and its people, and as a spiritual and cultural ambasador from India, he had no hesitation in saying, that whatever little had been done, had been blessed by God.

WILL IT BE A SUCCESS?

Do you think that the Congress was a big success?

I must say that success and failure are relative terms and have very little application to spiritual things. The present Congress did not have anything like the Congress held in Chicago, in 1893, known as the Parliament of religions, the one, which is associated with the mind of Swami Vivekananda. But the idea of the present Congress was entirely different, a higher one and as such it could not make a popular appeal. As this is a new idea, it needs many conferences and congresses held in different countries before it becomes an integral part of the life of the world, and when this takes place, we shall have atleast no wars in the name of religion.

ANOTHER SESSION IN LONDON

The International Committee of the Fellowship of Faiths is making an effort to hold another Congress in London in 1936, and I am sure this will be followed by many other congresses and conferences all over the world. The idea has been set afloat, and I am sure the world can no longer resist it. This has been the foundation of the present Congress of Chicago and as such it occupies an important place.

In conclusion Mr. Parekh stressed the necessity of sending out Missions to the other parts of the world to explain and expound the religious, culture and civilization of the Indian people.—A. P.

SEWA SINGH'S PLIGHT IN PATIALA JAIL

"Wreck Of His Former Self," He Alleges Maltreatment & Forcible Feeding In Interview With Wife

LAHORE, (By Mail).

To allay anxiety about the health of Sardar Sewa Singh Thilkriwala who is serving out sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Patiala Jail for alleged subversive activities against the State, telegrams were sent by Mrs. Sewa Singh seeking an interview with her husband, to the Minister of Jails, Patiala, the Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States and the Political Secretary, Government of India.

REDUCED TO SKELETON

After waiting for some time a telegram was received on July 2 from the Superintendent Patiala Jail by Mrs. Sewa Singh permitting the interview. Accordingly Mrs. Sewa Singh and Sardar Jasmer Singh reached Patiala and held interview at 7-30 p.m. in his solitary cell which is, it is said, only 12 by 10 feet in area with a small open space of the same size in front and walls 20 feet high all round. Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala was lying on a charpoy and was a wreck of his former self being reduced to a skeleton and with difficulty could recognise his wife and Sardar Jamer Singh.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE

The following transpired in the course of the interview:—

Q: Are you ill?

A: No, I am not ill, but I am on hunger-strike.

Q: How long are you on hunger-strike?

A: I actually reduced my food from the day I was lodged in this jail but I am on complete hunger-strike since last 2 months.

Q: What are your grievances which compelled you to resort to such extreme course?

A: It is all due to the maltreatment of the jail authorities towards me.

RUMOUR OF DEATH

Q: Will you let us know the cause that was responsible for the report about your death some time ago?

A: I do not know the exact reason for it, because I have never met any body from outside in this jail and I am kept segregated. But this much I can say that on June 2, I fainted and remained in that condition for 3 hours. Doctors were called in and they injected me some medicine.

On 3rd June, I again fainted for two hours and the same method of treatment was adopted again.

I presume that during this period somebody would have spread the rumour about my death.

FORCIBLE FEEDING

I have been provided with a cot since June 23, and from that date, doctors are attending me regularly and feeding me forcibly.

Q: What is your present weight?

A: My weight to-day is 90 pounds but during this period it went down to 88 pounds.

Q: What was your previous weight?

A: My previous weight was 145 pounds.

Q: Do you ever happen to meet other prisoners?

A: No, I have never been allowed to go out of this compound and nobody in any case is allowed to come to this place except those two persons who are on duty.

TREATMENT IN JAIL

It may also be added that these two persons help Sardar Sewa Singh from his bed while passing urine or answer the call of nature. These persons also place him in a tub for a bath and change his clothes.

The treatment of the jail authorities towards the interviewers was different on both the occasion. In the morning the Superintendent of Jail was far from courteous and in the evening he was exceptionally polite.—United Press.

Tender Gums are Dangerous!

Tender Gums—bleeding gums—are Nature's Warning that your teeth are in danger of infection and serious trouble looms ahead.

Profit by the Warning. Take steps to ensure that your gums are properly cared for, that your mouth is sterilized and your teeth protected against savages of decay.

"KOPRAN" tooth paste will come to your aid. A triumph of modern Indian research, it is unique in containing the gum-hardening principles of Babool, while its cleansing astringent, anti-acid and anti-septic qualities are second to none.

KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE
IS NOW REDUCED IN PRICE.

Our Overhead

For a bank of our size with resources exceeding sixty-nine lakhs of rupees our overhead expenditure is extremely low.

We pass on the benefit of this to our depositors to whom we paid more than two and three-quarter lakhs by way of interest on deposits during the year 1933.

CANARA Bank
Limited. Estd. 1906.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	3,30,900
RESERVES	..	4,44,647
DEPOSITS	..	57,67,040

Bombay:—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
OFFICES AT MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, BOMBAY, ETC., ETC.
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REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT
Brightens all Metal Wares.
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

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ELECTION ENDS IN FIASCO

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Elections for the town Congress Committee ended in a fiasco today and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon was compelled to declare polling closed. Party spirit ran high. There were angry recriminations, exchange of hot words and even some blows. Part of the polling station was practically wrecked. A very large gathering witnessed these riotous scenes. The elections have been postponed.—A.P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN COIMBATORE JAIL

COIMBATORE, July 10.

Two of the prisoners sentenced in the Madras Conspiracy Case and undergoing imprisonment in Coimbatore jail have been hunger-striking for a week. Their main grievances are stated to be that they are kept in separate cells. The Inspector General of Prisons visited the jail four days and a communique is expected to be issued shortly on the subject.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

Further Rise Of 35 Points In N. Y. Cotton

SPECULATORS AND WALL STREET BUYING

Gold Slightly Easy But Silver Better

GRAINS VERY FIRM ON HOPES OF BULLISH CROP REPORT

BOMBAY, July 11.

On Wednesday, fluctuations in cross rates were confined within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STRONG.

The New York Cotton Market ruled strong on speculative and Wall Street buying stimulated by firmness in grain markets and unfavourable weather reports. Prices continued to soar higher and higher.

FIRM TONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm on account of the expectation of a bullish European crop report. Chicago oats and rye also were firm.

TIN, RUBBER AND LINSEED FIRM.

Tin, rubber and linseed presented a firm tone and jute ruled steady.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STRONG

The London Stock Exchange displayed a cheerful sentiment with a substantial turnover. Gilt-edged securities were strong. The New York Stock Exchange ruled firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 11.

Previous closing rate	12.63
To-day's opening rate	12.67
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	12.98
Difference	+.35

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 215
April-May	Rs. 225

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 11.

Previous closing rate	6.56
To-day's opening rate	6.59
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	6.72
Difference	+.16

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 11.

The cotton market was active and strong on speculators buying influenced by strengthen in the wheat market, favourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable weather reports. Although some profit-taking was evidenced it was well absorbed. Prices kept an unward trend and a substantial rise was evidenced.

Trading in October option commenced with a rise of 3 points at 12.67 which was the lowest in the session. The market advanced on increased general buying including Wall Street and higher Liverpool cables and firmness in the grain market October recording 12.88 but later realizing and southern selling checked the upward trend but the undertone was very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.98 in a rise of 35 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.19 12.18)	12.68 12.67
December	(12.64 12.64)	12.82 12.81
January	12.69 12.69)	12.87 12.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July	(6.65) 6.69
American October	(6.57) 6.61
Egyptian July	(8.21) 8.21
Egyptian October	(8.36) 8.35

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 11.

10-0 p.m.

As New York cotton futures opened 4 points up, Broach A-M. was traded in at Rs. 220 at night and thereafter firmed up to Rs. 223-4 as New York futures were 20 points up. The rate subsequently declined to Rs. 221-8 on profit-taking and then moved within a narrow range.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 11.

Previous closing	5.04 1/8
To-day's opening	5.04 1/16
To-day's closing	5.03 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 11.

Previous closing	5.04 1/8
To-day's opening	5.04 1/8
To-day's closing	5.04 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 11.

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 11.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 504 1/8 which later declined to 503 15/16 but again improved to 504 1/16.

The closing sterling dollar crossrate was 5.04 1/16.

The Franc opened at 76.40 and declined to 76.34 but again improved to the opening rate.

The closing sterling Franc crossrate was 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 11.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 11/16d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 11.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-17-11

BULLION

London, July 11.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 9/16d.) 20 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-17-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 11.

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c

4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, July 11.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.74 1/2)	5.75 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2)	0.95 1/2
London on Milan (58.75)	58.71
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4)	1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 7/32)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 11.

There was a good deal activity in the local silver market which advanced by 6 annas on speculative purchases following favourable cables from London. Prices opened at Rs. 57/8, 57/8 and 57/10 and improved to Rs. 57/14, 57/14 and 58 with a moderate turnover.

Gold was quiet but steady with hardly any business passing through prices opened at Rs. 34/4, 34/4 and 34/4/6 and remained steady at about the same rates.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 11.

Liverpool wheat opened firm at 61 for October and 63 for December. Prices were supported on bullish crop reports and unfavourable weather news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 11.

Expectation of the bullish European crop report and unfavourable weather news heartened the Chicago wheat market which ruled firm and active, the opening prices being 93 1/2 for September and 94 7/8 for December which is about five cents above the previous closing prices. Prices, however, advanced on commissions house buying and outside demand, but later partially reacted on realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 11.

Chicago oats opened steady at 44 1/2 for Sept. and 45 3/4 for December. Prices advanced in sympathy with the Wheat market.

Rye opened steady at 71 for Sept. and advanced on commission house buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 11.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers) £230 3/4 buyers £231 sellers very steady

Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 3/4 sellers) £10 7/8 buyers £10 15/16 sellers firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33) £32 3/4 to £33

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-1 3/4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 5/8) £14 9/16 sellers.

Dundee August (£17 1/4) unquoted.

Lightening August (£16 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 3/16 paid and buyers Oct-Dec (7 5/8) 7 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£11 11/16) £11 13/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/4) £10 3/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug. (£10 1/8) £10 1/4 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 11.

In Wool sales there was good selection in New Zealand. There was improved competition.

Greasy inferior to average.
Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2
Higher (1-4) 1-5
Scored inferior to average.
Lower (0-6 1/2) 0-8
Higher (1-11 1/2) 2-1 1/2.

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Limited Business In Teas And Securities Firmer

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Jutes shares were firm in sympathy with better Hessian market and good outside support. Coals although quiet, a steady undertone was seen in business. In teas limited business was done. In miscellaneous no change was observed. Securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 77/4 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent paper 89/5; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 99/5 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/1, 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/8 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 104/10; 6-1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 124/8.

Railways:—Howrah Amta light 90.

Cottons: New Victoria 1/9; New Victoria pref. 4/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 18/6; Bengal 228/8 small lot; Burra Dhemo 4/12; Burrakur 13/2; Central Kurkend 4/4; Nazira 8/4 odd lot; Sendra 10/4.

JUTES.

Anglo India 370 small odd lot; Anglo India pref. 137 small odd lot; Auckland 210/8 small lot; Bally 172 small lot; Barnagore 152 small lot; Belvedere 362 small lot; Champdany 148 small lot; Cheviot 217 small lot: Clive 29; Howrah 51/3; Kamarhatty 535; Kanknarrah 477/8 small lot; Naihati pref. 138; National 23; New Central 356; New Central pref. 157; Orient 208/8 small lot; Presidency 5/10 small lot; Standard 322.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9; Bengal Telephone ordy. old issue 16; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref. 107; Bengal flour 119 small odd lot; Associated Hotels pref. 81; British Ceylon Corp. ordy 7/2 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 90 small lot; Port shipping 14/6 small lot.

Rubber:—Digwarrah Rs. 13/6; Kempas 2 point 67.1/2 cts small lot; Kuala Sidim 2 point 35 cts.; Kwang Rs. 9/4; Mengkibel Rs. 13/8 Serang Valley 3 point 13 cts.; Teluk Andon 1 point 45 cts.

Sugar Shares:—Bharat 7/2 small lot; Cawnpore 31/4 New Savan 12/9; Ryam 32/4; Samastipur 9/12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32/8; Dimakusi 35 small lot; East India 14/8; Bungaram 284/8; Gohpur 9; Kunchunpore 18.—A. P.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN AVIATION SHARES

GERMAN LOANS SHOW A FURTHER FALL

Wheat And Cotton Very Strong

WHEAT CROP SMALLEST IN FORTY YEARS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 11.

Interest again was chiefly centred in home securities, the feature to-day being a fairly substantial advance in aviation shares and sustained strength in gilt-edged securities. On the other hand foreign issues continued dull, German loans particularly showing a further fall.

In commodities, wheat was strong owing to bullish interpretation of the American bureau estimate of the crop which was the smallest for forty years. Cotton was strong in sympathy with wheat. There was heavy general buying.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 11.
3-30 p.m.

The market generally were in a cheerful disposition and Giltedgeds and Homerails were very firm. Industrials in general had some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 3/4) £104 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 7/8) £115 1/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £104 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/8) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 1/2

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5

Musical Industries (28-3) 28-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3

Imperial Chemical Defd (35-7 1/2) 36-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-9

Woolsworth New Ord (103-6) 103-6

Swedish Match (7-9) 7-6

Dunlop Rubber (45-3) 45-10 1/2

University Ordinray (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0

Cables and Wireless (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9

P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6

Distillers (90-3) 90-3

Bredrurd Dyers (12-3) 12-3

British Celonese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (11-0) 11-0

Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 11.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 5/8) £79 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£113) £113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-9

Empire of India and Ceylon (35-6) 35-6

Donars Tea (61-3) 61-3

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9

Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 32-1 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-0) 65-9

Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-0

Rio Tintos (23-0) 22-3

East Rand Proprietary (48-9) 45-6

Rand Mines (140-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2

Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6

Burma Oil (77-3) 77-3

Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9

Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 11.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 31 3/4) dol 32 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 14 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 39 1/2) dol 40 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) unquoted

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/15
4 per cent 1969/70 Cash 105
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/1
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 103/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES

4 per cent B P T 1974 101
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 122
6 per cent K P T 1956 122
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/5 and improved to Rs. 89/6 on continued demand.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

Bullish Figures

Bombay, July 11

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

WHEAT

After the close of the Chicago market the American Government published their estimates as follows:—

Winter wheat 394 million bushels.

Spring wheat 90 million bushels.

These figures are exceedingly bullish The Maize and Rye estimates also indicated poor crops.

With the drought continuing in Europe, we strongly recommend purchases in Liverpool wheat at present prices

LINSEED

The American Government yesterday estimated their crop at 6 million bushels condition 47.9 per cent.

The recent liquidation seems to be completed and with the market in a healthy state and strong statistical position we advise purchases of London Linseed Oil around the present level.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	109
Central India	83
Barsi-Nugger	146
Hyderabad-Gaorani	25
Berar	514
Central Provinces	106
Sind-Punjab	19
Compta-Dharwar	487
Western-Northerns	601
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	110
Egyptians	185
East Africans	51
Total Cotton	2,436
	Cwts.
Wheat	23,943
Linseed	108
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	154
Gingellyseed	529
Poppyseed	24
Groundnuts	281
Castorseed	17
Rice	36,343
Myrabollams	90
Mowraseed	30
Gram	1,203
Joowar	353
Barley	26
Bajree	847
Coal	1,522
	Tons.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 10

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	52
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	15 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	42
Electric Boud 6 per cent Pfd.	49
Consolidated Gas	24
American Tel and Tel	117
Western Union Telg.	45 3/4
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	29
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Erie R R	19
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	121
Great North Pfd	22
National Distillers	23 1/2
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	78
Dupont de Nemours	91
Canadian Pacific	14
Montgomery Ward	29
Bethelehem Steel	34 1/4
United States Steel	40 1/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	32 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	41
Philips Petrol	18
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp of Amr	27
General Foods	31
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	23

Market more active and somewhat higher. General Motors sold 110000. Cars in June. Closing quotations Anaconda 14 5/8, U S Steel 40 1/4; G Motors 32; I Nickel 25 1/4; Chase Bank 28 1/4; City Bank 27 1/2; Socony 15 7/8; N Y Central 29; W U Teleg 45 5/8; Total Business 3/4 million.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 10

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices £.
Wilima Gold Corporation Ord	3 2 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 13 1½
Turner and Newall	2 7 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 7½
Attock Oil	0 12 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 14 0
Electric Supply Corporation	3 19 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	0 16 9
Beira Railways	0 10 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 8 9
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 3 9
General Electric Ord	2 3 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 3 9
L & N E Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref	34 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantations	1 10 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 2 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 16 4.11% p. a.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 11

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs 25/11; highest Rs. 25/12/6; closing Rs. 25/11/6

Castorseeds May delivery: opening Rs. 26/5; highest Rs. 26/6; lowest Rs. 26/4; closing Rs. 26/4/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: opening Rs. 17/6; closing Rs. 17/3.

Groundnut seeds August delivery: opening Rs. 22/5; highest Rs. 22/5/6; lowest Rs. 22/3; closing Rs. 22/4/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: opening Rs. 24/5; highest Rs. 24/7; lowest Rs. 24/4/6; closing Rs. 24/5/6

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 7th July 1934, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,81,58,46
Reserve coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	84,50,59
Gold bullion in India	41,55,28
Silver bullion in India	13,37,15
Securities (purchase price in India	30,07,91
Securities (purchase price in England	12,07,53

HOSTEL FOR HARIJAN GIRLS

ELLORE, (By Mail).

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao declared open a hostel for Harijan girls in the West Godavari District recently constructed at Ellore by the West Godavari District Harijan Association.

The Secretary of the District Harijan Association, stated that provision is made at present for twelve girls and applications were called for, from all villages in the district.—A.P.

6 LAKHS FOR HAND-LOOM & SERICULTURE INDUSTRIES

Sub-Committees Formed For 'Distribution'

SIMLA, July 11.

The Hand Loom and Sericulture Sub-Committees of the Industries Conference concluded their work before lunch. The General Conference will sit in the afternoon and after a general discussion on the recommendations made by the Sub-Committees will finish its labours.

It is understood that allotment of annual grant of 5 lakhs of rupees for Hand-loom Industry and one lakh of rupees for Sericulture Industry among the different provinces, which was already declared by Sir Frank Noyce, has not yet been made.

A small Sub-Committee, consisting of the representatives of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Assam and two or three men representing the Government of India will handle the Sericulture question and after consultation with their respective Governments decide on the question of distribution of the allotted amount of Rs. 1,00,000.

This Sub-Committee, representing most important silk growing provinces of British India, will be assisted by the spokesmen of certain states, notably Kashmir and Mysore but their assistance will be of advisor of character.

As regards Hand Loom Weaving, it is learnt, distribution of Central Government's help will be in proportion to the annual out turn of each province and to the amount of money each Provincial Government spends on improvement and encouragement of this industry.

Provincial recommendations or demands for money from central revenues in light of their understanding of their own progress will be forwarded to the Central Government, who will be the deciding authority, as to how much each province is entitled to get—United Press.

DECREASE OF 1.03 p. c. IN ESTIMATED AREA OF JUTE

Bengal Represents 86.3 p. c. Of British India Area

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A consolidated statement of jute forecast, 1934, for Bengal Bihar, Orissa and Assam shows that the estimated area of jute in the three provinces is 24,91,500 acres, a decrease of 26,000 acres or about 1.03 per cent as compared with the revised total for 1933.

On an average, during the five years ending 1931/32, area under jute in Bengal represents 86.3 present of total area of jute in British India.—United Press.

MEN BURIED UNDER LANDSLIP

Fields Damaged & Houses Washed Away

SONAMGANJ, July 10.

Three persons of West Nurpur have been buried alive and one seriously injured as a sequel to a serious landslip, says a report, sent by a responsible agent of Assam Flood Relief Committee, deputed to study the flood situation in the interior of the villages.

The report further says, the corn fields in Ganganagar and Rangpur have been transformed into a vast desert, their yielding capacity being permanently damaged by sand deposits.

Two-hundred and eighty-two, families spread over Dhupghat, and nine other villages were found starving, all their earthly belongings having been washed away.—United Press.

CHAWLA LEAVES FOR KARACHI

To Attempt Crossing Of Atlantic

NEW DELHI, July 11.

The well-known Indian aviator Mr. R. N. Chawla who is attempting to make a flight round the world left for Karachi via Lahore. He leaves Karachi for London on July 14 where after securing a powerful machine he will cross the Atlantic.

If this is successfully performed he will be the first Indian to cross the Atlantic. He was seen off by a large number of friends and relatives.

Dr. Moonje who has organised the flight wished him godspeed and successful termination of venture.—A.P.

The French Minister for Air announces that direct State participation in the London—Melbourne air race in October is not contemplated, but, to encourage private initiative, the Ministry has decided to give a special award of 200,000 francs for the first French competitor to finish the race and 50,000 francs for the first on the handicap.

Expanding Speculative Buying In Cotton

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

Shorts Covering Freely

RAIN IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN BELTS

Bombay, July 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on speculators buying influenced by favourable Liverpool Cables and absence of rain in drought sections.

EXPANDING DEMAND

There was heavy long liquidation which was well absorbed by expanding speculative demand and short coming. There was some trade buying and in the absence of any important selling prices recorded a sharp rise. At the moment the market is mainly influenced by reports of excessive beat which is believed to have serious effect on the growing crop in some parts of Texas and Oklahoma. The main trend of the market is upward but it will be advisable to secure profits on part holdings with a view to replace in case of price decline

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 12.49. There was some scattered liquidation and prices declined 2 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the low price of the day 12.47c.

At the level there was improved speculative buying and prices recorded a rise of 25 points The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 24 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 12.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a net rise of 21 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 22 points at 12.60c. per lb.

DROUGHT CONTINUES

Messrs. M. and B Stern state:—

The markets continued their upward trend on further outside support following the smaller acreage report and no relief in the drought sections. Offerings from the South were also limited and sales against 10 cents from cotton less than expected. Minor setbacks may occur from time to time and it is possible that today's weekly weather report may again not prove as unfavourable as expected.

The drought however is now becoming a really serious factor and consequently we continue to favour the long side

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 2 points on Tuesday, but the market opened strong at a rise of 5 points on general buying on unfavourable weather reports. This buying met with realising on scale-up limits and profit-taking by local operators and also hedge selling against outside growths. Later on prices rallied on good New York advices but there was renewed long liquidation and hedge selling. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 22 points to 6.85d per lb.

m INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet on scattered selling and in the absence of any demand prices closed unchanged. At the close July was 5.21, October 5.15 and March 5.15.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was utter absence of any buying and prices of Egyptian cotton ruled easy on increased long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points and spot Sakel cotton prices were raised 15 points to 8.41d. Uppers futures were also quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point while spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 7.10d. per lb

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was influenced by bullish Bureau report. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 26 to 41 points while Ashmouni futures recorded a rise 40 to 42 points. At the close Sakel July was 15.08 and Ashmouni August 12.56.

OFFICIAL COMMENT ON ACREAGE

The official comment is that the acreage is 31.4 per cent. under last year and 32.4 per cent. under the five year period, 1928/32 There has been substantial reduction in all States, except in Arizona and California, ranging from 25 per cent. in Georgia to 36 per cent. in Oklahoma, being the greatest reduction in the Western-belt on account of the fact that in 1933 the acreage was relatively higher there than in the East.

The reduction is ascribed to the control programme together with the effects of the Bankhead bill on non-singers. The acreage is the lowest since 1905 and 6.5 per cent. under last year's harvested crop.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 12.64 plus 25 (2-56 p.m.)

Lowest 12.47 plus 08 (10-8 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.59 plus 07 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.55 plus 03 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Two sided market. Profit taking and hedging by outsiders about equal. New speculative buying.

Trade still not following advance.

New York: Market advanced on covering, trade and Far Eastern buying. Drought Texas continues.

New York: Small acreage and increasing crop complaint are promoting trade and speculative buying. Looks likely to go higher.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

New York: Unfavourable crop accounts encouraging, speculative buying: Market acting well: looks higher.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-18 a.m.: Excessive heat continues Oklahoma and Texas. Light rains Texas Gulf Coast. Light to moderate rainfall Central Belt. Eastern Belt heavy rains. More rain expected Central Belt.

8-35 p.m.: Heavy realising absorbed by covering and expanding speculative interest.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Acreage below expectations and increasing need of rain in Texas and Western Oklahoma producing bullishness.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 10.

October 1934	12.63+24
December 1934	12.78+24
January 1935	12.84+25
March 1935.. ..	12.93+24
May 1935	13.00+23
Middling Spot ..	12.70+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 10.

July 1934	12.39+23
October 1934	12.59+21
December 1934	12.74+22
Middling Spot	12.60+22

NEW YORK.
New York, July 10.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.57
December 1934	12.72
January 1935	12.78
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.56
December 1934	12.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 10.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.16
October 1934	8.31
November 1934	8.34
December 1934	8.37
January 1935	8.40
March 1935	8.45
May 1935	8.50
F. G. F. Spot..	8.41

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool July 10.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.08
Fine (Good Staple)	5.23
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.38
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.25
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.53
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
Superfine	4.00

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, July 10

Spot Silver 46 1/8 —3/8c
July delivery 46.40—10c
September 46.75 plus 04c
Tone: Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE
Shanghai, July 11

T T on London:—
To-day's opening 1-4 3/16
To-day's closing 1-4 3/16
Tone: Quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 11.

Following a further rise of 24 points in the New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 219/8 for Broach A/M delivery and prices improved to Rs. 219/12 on scattered buying. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 219. The market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 3 points and later on was one point up. Latest Liverpool was 5 points higher and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A 209/8
Broach A-M 219/8
Oomra July 191/4
Oomra D/J. 191/12
Bengal July 130
Bengal D/J 145/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	140	136	133	128
Panjab	...	140	136	133	128
Rajputana	...	140	136	133	128
Oomra No. 3	198	195	193	189	...
C P No. 1	211	208	206	202	...
C P No. 2	204	201	199	195	...
Broach No. 2	...	217	214	212	210
Punjab-Ame	...	227	224	222	220
Surat	...	277	274	271	269
Rajpipla	...	275	272	269	266
Navsari	...	279	276	273	270

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 11.

200 Arjan Khimji Akola 191
100 Langli and Co., Nizamabad 207
133 Langli and Co., Jalna 175 1/2
100 N. Rajaram Laherigaga 134 1/2
62 Kotak and Co., Chalisgaon 180
32 Kalachand Devchand Aurangabad 10 off.
27 Kalachand Devchand Jalna 180 1/4
51 Viram Ladha Jalna 45 off.
15 Viram Ladha Pachora 169
22 Viram Ladha Bhivanimandi 178

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 11

Bengal Superfine	141/43
Bengal Fine	138/40
Bengal F G	134/36
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138/40
Sindh-Punjab F G	134/36
Wardha-Hingt	201/203
Nagpur/Savner	201/203
Pundhurna	195/96
Yeotmal	194/95
Arvi	193/94
Ellichpur	193/94
Amraoti-Berar	189/91

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair.
Central: Partly cloudy, showers probably.
West: Generally fair, Oklahoma partly cloudy to unsettled.

Khamgaon	189/91
Mulkapur	184/86
Khandesh	181/83
Jalna/Sailu	182/84
Burwah/Sanavad	193/96
Broach Fine	214/16
Punjab/American	220/25
Punjab/American mix	212/15
Cambodia	270/75
Miraj/Sangli	210/15
Compta Good	215/20
Bagalkot	185/90
Kampala	341
Busoga	338
Jinja	333
Manza	328

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 11

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	109	276,233
Central India	83	216,173
Barsi and Nagar	146	175,783
Hyderabad-Gaorani	25	49,119
Berar	514	446,860
Central Provinces	106	111,059
Total Oomras	983	1,275,227
Dholera	...	129,808
N W Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	...	56,682
Sind-Punjab	19	176,611
Broach	...	327,568
Coompta and Dharwar	487	60,235
Westerns-Northerns	601	41,311
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	110	33,554
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	236	155,980
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	2,436	2,294,792

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 5th July

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,168	351,553
Japan and China	6,067	962,602
Coast Ports	200	19,538
Up-country by Rail	...	111,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	2,004
Total	7,435	1,447,132

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 10-7-34	7604000	8747000
Receipts yesterday 10-7-34	9000	11000
Exports to date 10-7-34	7446000	8032000
Stock at Ports 6-7-34	2529000	3390000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-7-34	1208000	1310000
Stock at Liverpool 6-7-34	979000	793000
Visible Supply 6-7-34	5664000	6932000
Quantity in Sight 6-7-34	11978000	13525000
Quantity out of Sight 6-7-34	12867000	13388000

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, July 11.

Following is the summary of the principal local markets.

Money.—Market steady—Little increase in demand—Call rate 1 1/4 per cent.

Securities.—Steady Buying—Further improvement in prices—Shorts covering—Good undertone.

Shares.—Bears selling. Rumours about protection report—Offerings well absorbed—Mill shares steady on improvement in raw cotton.

Cotton.—Scattered profit-taking—Liverpool opening cables firm—Rise of five points—Unfavourable weather in America—Speculative buying meeting profit-taking.

Bullion.—Quiet and featureless—Small business in gold and silver—Prices fluctuate within a narrow range—Shanghai advices unchanged.

Linseed and Wheat—Better enquiry for Linseed—Scale up long liquidation—Bullish wheat crop report in America—Wheat steady.

Seeds.—Castorseed narrow market—Cottonseed quiet—Scattered liquidation—groundnuts small turnover.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 10

Broach J/A opening 208 1/4; highest 209 3/4; lowest 208; close 208

Broach A/M 1935 opening 216 1/2; highest 217 1/2; lowest 215 3/4; close 216 3/4

Oomra July opening 184 1/4; highest 189 1/2; lowest 189; close 189

Oomra D/J opening Rs. 189 1/2; highest 189 1/2; lowest 189 1/2; close 189 1/2

Bengal July opening 131; highest 131; lowest 128 1/2; close 128 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145 3/4; highest 145 3/4; lowest 143 1/2; close 143 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 28

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 5 1/4

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

Bombay, July 11.

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 11th July 1934. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th July 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15-6.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4-2.
S. S. Fusijama Maru Rs. 4-2.
S. S. Nizam Rs. 4-1-9.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 4-1.
Shipment June Rs. 4-1-6.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4-1-3.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Rs. 4-1.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 10

September 1.74—
December 1.82—
March 1.87—01
May 1.92—01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 10

July 0.87 7/8 plus 1 1/8c
September 0.88 1/2 plus 3/4c
December 0.89 7/8—7/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 10

July 56 7/8 plus 1/8d
October 60 plus 1/8d
December 62 1/8 plus 1/8d
May 64 1/8 plus 1/8d

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.65+05
August 1934		6.60+04
September 1934 ..		6.58+04
October 1934 ..	6.58	6.56+04
November 1934 ..		6.52+05
December 1934 ..		6.52+05
January 1935 ..	6.53	6.52+05
February 1935 ..		6.52+05
March 1935		6.53+05
April 1935		6.53+06
May 1935		6.53+06
June 1935		6.52+06
Middling Spot ..		6.85+22

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 20/0.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July paid 23/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 10.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10 0 0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-2-6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 11

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 561
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying T T 78 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/4 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 11th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 11th instant
Java/London closed 10th instant
London/Paris 76.40 10th instant
London/Belgium 21.58 10th instant
London/Switzerland 15.47 1/2 10th instant
London/Italy 58.75 10th instant
London/Berlin 13.14 1/2 10th instant
London/Stockholm 19.49 10th instant
London/New York 5.04 1/8 10th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £6-17-11 1/2 9th instant £6-18-0 1/2 10th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 9th instant 20 9/16 10th instant
Silver London Forward 20 7/8 9th instant 20 11/16 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.50 9th instant 46.40 10th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 9th instant 15/16 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Steadier.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 47-1/ sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 10

Silver—Market steady

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-11/16

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 10.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 20/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21/0.

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 10.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-18-01 2

LINSEED.
London, July 10.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-13-9.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-5-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 10.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	65-1/2 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, July 10.

	£
Copper Braziers	32-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 10.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.14-1/2
Amsterdam	7.43-1/4
Brussels	21.58
Madrid	36.85
Milan	58.75
Berne	15.47-1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.43
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.04-1/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bears Trying To Depress Steel Shares

OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED

Bombay, July 11.

The Share Bazar ruled easy to-day on renewed selling by Bear Operators. Yesterday the market was closed, but some Bears spread rumours that the protection granted to the Steel Industry is below the amount asked for. It was said that on the basis of the expected protection profits in future will be about Rs. 180 lacs instead of Rs. 225 lacs. The protection it is understood, will be for a period of seven years.

Local Bears were free-sellers yesterday in Tata Steel Second Preference Shares and prices declined, but there was some Bull support. Bears were again free sellers in Tata Steel Deferred and Ordinary Shares, which closed at a decline of about Rs. 20 and Rs. 3 respectively. Bears are spreading various rumours with a view to cover Short Sales, but in view of the protection report and satisfactory working of the Company, Short Sales are dangerous.

There was a limited business in Cotton Mill Shares. Cements and Hydro-Electric Shares. New Greats were in demand which recorded a rise of Rs. 5. It is understood that the protection report will be published to-morrow.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 9.		
100 Ahm. Advance	279	6
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	723	12
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	238	12
100 Central India	218	12
100 Colaba	92	8
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	142	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	97	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	141	4
250 Laxmi	695	0
100 Madhowji	6	8
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1300	0
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	127	8
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2900	0
50 Simplex	73	12
100 Swadeshi	168	12
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	28	12
500 Imperial	1352	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335	0
50-100 India	110	8
5 Union	4-10-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	29	14
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	388	2
40 Katni Def.	1300	0
100 Katni Ord4	341	4
75 Okha	168	2
10 Punjab	19	0
100 Shahabad	346	4
70 United	84	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	2
200 Oriental	3,725	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	1
1000 Andhra Valley	1143	12
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	5
10 Broach	11	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 11

Bombay Dyeing 721 18 17 723
Century 236 237 238
Central India 218 216 218
Colaba 92/8
Kohinoor 141 140 141
New Great 122 127 126 127
Simplex 73 74 73
Swadeshi 166 65 168/2
Bundi 29/10 29/12
Indian Cement 395 383 385
Tata Steel Defd 266 62 35 50 57 251
T Steel Ord 68 67 66/2 66/10
Bombay Steam 283/12
Bombay Burma 448 447 46 448
Tata Hydro 145/10
Andhra 1437 38 33 1443
Tram Ord 144/6 145/5

100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	145	10
1000 Tata Power	1111	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	851	4
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	88	0
100 Dhon. Baramat'	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	760	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	17	10
30 Tata Steel Def.	251	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	66	10
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	174	8
50 Belapur Sugar	221	4
250 Bom. Steam	283	12
125 Bom. Burma	448	2
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	147	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0
50 Bom. Telephone	93	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	115	10
100 Ind. Radio Df.	513	12
100 Ind Radio Ordy.	456	4
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	6
30 Tata Construction	73	0
25 Tata Oil	18	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	80	8
5 p.c. Central India	472	8
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	131	4
75 p c. Tata Power	1355	0
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	171	14
7 1/2 p.c Tata Steel second pref.	137	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	650	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 121 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/8
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 211/4 Liverpool July 6.68 Rs. 80 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 220 Liverpool May 1935 6.56 Rs. 65 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 220 New York May 13.00 Rs. 66 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 8/9th July 5,840 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,292,356 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,387,388 bales.

Decrease 95,032

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 11

The local bullion market was quiet and featureless to-day. Business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai T T on London closed unchanged at 1-4 3/16. Silver prices fluctuated between Rs. 57-9 and Rs. 57-10 while Gold prices were unchanged owing to absence of business:—

Ready Silver	57	9	0
August delivery	57	10	0
September delivery	57	12	0
Ready Gold	34	4	0
August delivery	34	4	3
September delivery	34	4	9

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Takings of American cotton by World's Spinners during the past week were 142,000 bales against 161,000 bales during the previous week and 294,000 bales some week in 1932-33 and 158,000 bales in 1931-32. Total takings are as under to July 7:—

	Season from 1st Aug. 1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	1,328	1,298	1,334
U. S. A. Canada, etc.	5,487	5,930	4,993
Continent	3,962	3,947	3,357
Japan, China, etc.	2,090	2,213	3,160
Total	12,867	13,388	12,844

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 11

Linseed September	6	15	0
Linseed May	6	11	0
Wheat September	4	1	3
Wheat May	4	5	6

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 11

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	100	200
Bengal July	—	4,100
Oomra July	—	300

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 10

August 13.34 plus 15
September 13.51 plus 14

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1934

NOTHING BUT FAST CAN MEET SITUATION

Mahatma Faces Fussilade Of Questions From Journalists

SAYS THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO APPEAL TO MASSES

KARACHI, July 11.

Mahatma Gandhi was faced with a fusillade of questions from Karachi journalists to-day morning covering an extensive ground from his fast to the Council-entry and the Communal Award.

Mr. K. Punniah, editor of the "Sind Observer" and President of the Karachi Journalists' Association, set the ball rolling by exhorting Mahatmaji to desist from his impending fast adding that the reasons Gandhiji had adduced were not sufficiently convincing.

DRASTIC MEASURE

Mahatma Gandhi replied, "All I can say is that the movement is of such a tremendous importance that nothing but a drastic measure like the fast can meet the situation.

"You cannot influence the mass mind through speeches and writings. You can only influence it by something that the mass mind can understand, if suffering and most of the accepted method of suffering is fasting. Repeated experience here and in South Africa has shown me that when it is well applied it is the most infalliable remedy.

LANGUAGE OF HEART

"My lot has been cast with the masses. I have always to take work from them and through them. The only language they can understand is the language of the heart, and fasting when it is utterly unselfish is a language of the heart."

Can He Stand Strain?

Answering a query whether his frail body could stand the ordeal immediately after the Harijan tour, Gandhiji said:

"I have no such fears and physically speaking a fast after an exhaustive tour can only benefit a person who is exhausted.

"There is a physical effect of the fast, but you are still risking," intercepted a journalist.

Gandhiji promptly replied: "Yes, physically speaking there is some kind of risk because my body does not require a fasting cure but if it is to be a penitential fast, it must be accompanied by some risk, otherwise it has no meaning. It must involve a torture of the flesh up to a point."

Deliberate Decision.

"Is the decision irrevocable?" was the next question.

Gandhiji answered: "The decision has been made and announced to the world. It was not hurriedly come to. I announced at the Ajmere meeting that some penance had to be made. My announcement was overdue. I reasoned to myself and with friends, and then came to deliberate conclusion that fasting was the only penance that I should make. Then the question was of the duration, and I could not think of anything less than seven days. If I had courage I would have taken to longer fasting.

Minimum Period.

"Moreover I did not want to produce any shock, so I took the minimum period, and not the maximum. But friends, who are disturbed may derive consolation from the fact that those who are physically near me have realised the necessity of the fast."

Bravest Woman

"Does it include Kasturba Gandhi also," was the delicate question asked. Gandhiji paused for a while and then answered in deliberate accents with a touch of pathos in his eyes: "It has been my rare good fortune that in such matters she has never worried me, never argued with me and allowed me to have my own way, although she has felt distressed and, therefore, althiugh she is my wife, I have no hesitation in saying that she is one of the bravest women I have met in this respect."

Sind Separation Issue

On the question of the Sind Separation issue Gandhiji nodded his head and said: "How you are taking me out of my depth! These are questions not to be addressed till 3rd of August."

"But Gandhiji you took part in the political discussion in Bombay and other places," was the question put to Gandhiji to which he replied: "All that was not for public consumption."

Gandhiji took this opportunity of administering a snub to the journalists who were guilty of the breach of journalistic ettiquette in publishing unauthorised version of the talks he had with the local Congressmen when he had distinctly asked them not to publish them. He added: "I have fairly high notions of the journalistic profession."

"Has not the Harijan movement estranged the community from the nation and politics?" was the next question.

Gandhiji replying observed: "No not in the slightest degree. A movement of this character cannot possibly deflect the mind of the people from real politics. It is now well-known that I don't believe in water-tight compartments, for Harijan and social economic reforms from a part of the one whole."

Council Entry

The talk then switched on to the Council-entry. Asked whether his consent to the Council-entry programme was not a concession to weakness, while he was convinced in his heart of hearts of the inefficacy of such a programme, Gandhiji said:

"I have no superiority complex about me. It is not any concession to weakness. It is a concession to hard facts that I myself have no faith in the Council programme which in terms of the Swaraj is a different matter. But I should be sorry if those who have faith, by an act of mine should be prevented from acting according to their faith.

"It was, therefore, a matter of pleasure to me to be able to help those Congressmen who have faith in the Council-entry programme to follow out their policy."

"Would you kindly enlighten us on what attitude you are adopting on the Communal Award issue at Benares?" was the next question asked by one journalist.

Gandhiji answered: "I shall plead with Pandit Malaviya, Aney Bapu and others who have felt aggrieved over the Working Committee resolutions. For my part I have seen nothing to alter my view. But I would do so consistently with my belief in the correctness of the Congress Working Committee resolutions. I will go to any length to retain the valuable co-operation of the Pandit and other friends.

"The more I think about the Working Committee resolution the more I think that for the Congress it was the only correct attitude possible."

Bomb Of The Fast

Question: "The bomb of the fast has been hurled on the country and there is a fear that you might seek jail, unless Messrs Jawaharlal Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sardar Patel are released. People think you must stay outside for Harijan and other constructive programme."

Gandhiji answered: "I can honestly say that it is a matter which is not in my hands at all I don't thereby mean to say that it is in the hands of Government, though that would be true to a certain extent if I did say so. However at the present moment what I want to say is that it is purely in the hands of God.

The Inner Voice

"I have no fixed notions about what I should do after the fast and the convalescence is over. You should believe implicitly when I say that I shall be guided solely by the "inner voice."

At the end of the interview small purse was collected on the spot by the journalists towards Harijan fund and presented to Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 16th

Heavy Agenda Set Down

SIMLA, July 11.

Heavy agenda has been set down for the Assembly for the first three days of the session opening on the 16th.

Sir Harry Haig introduces two bills, one to extend operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act 1932, the other to supplement the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act 1934. Sir Nripendra Sircar will introduce a bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. Sir Frank Noyce will move for a select committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the import, transport storage, production and refining of petroleum and other inflammable substances.

Col. Lumby, Army Secretary, will move for a select committee for the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act of 1911.

Sir Frank Noyce will move for committee on the bill to give effect in British India to the convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air, and another select committee on the bill making provisions for the control of manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft.

Sir Frank Noyce will move the consideration of the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour factories. Sir James Grigg will move for a select committee on bill providing for the imposition and collection of excise duty on mechanical lighters for report by twenty-fifth instant.

The Select Committee on Dock Labourers Bill meets to-morrow. —A.P.

AIR RACE TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

Many Trophies And Cash Prizes Are Offered For Annual Event

SIMLA, July 11.

It is understood from a circular letter issued by the Aero Club of India and Burma that an annual air race for Viceroy's Challenge Trophy will be held on December 15 and 16, the first day's course being from Calcutta to Cawnpore and the second day's from Cawnpore to Bombay with checking points at Gaya and Hoshangabad.

In addition to the Viceroy's trophy there will be several trophies, cups and cash prizes. ited Press.

It is understood that Government contemplates to make further grants in the shape of gratuitous relief and agricultural loan for the relief of the flood-stricken people in the Districts of Mymensingh and Tipperah.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Will Nariman Be Elected Chairman?

MRS. NAIDU DECLINES & BHULABHAI WITHDRAWS FROM CONTEST

BOMBAY, July 11.

Who will be Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee. This is the great question that is being asked in Congress circles, Bombay, as the 15th July is nearing, on which date election is to take place. Brisk canvassing is noticeable among local Congressmen, regarding this question.

While various names have been suggested in private discussions it is almost taken for granted that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu having declined to accept the onerous responsibility on the grounds of personal difficulties the honour will ultimately be conferred on Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, B.P.C.C. For sometime there was talk in Congress circles that the contest for the honour was between Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai and Nariman, but since then it is understood Sjt. Bhulabhai has withdrawn from the contest, as his hands, already are full with the work of the Congress Parliamentary Board as a General Secretary.

HONOUR TO GO TO NARIMAN.

Suggestions also it is stated, have been made that some prominent person of the city should be elected President, even if he is not a member of the B.P.C.C. or one who had not gone to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement; but this suggestion has not been approved. The trend of private conversations among Congressmen indicates the honour will go to Sjt. Nariman in view of Mrs. Naidu's decision.

Pundit Malaviya is arriving in Bombay from Poona this evening, and it is understood that in response to an S.O.S. from the Pundit Sjt. M. S. Aney is also arriving here presumably with a view to having further consultations before finally deciding their attitude towards the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award.

ELECTION MANIFESTO NOT YET

Meanwhile, the General Secretaries of the Congress Parliamentary Board who had at one stage decided to release the election manifesto to the press for publication, has decided not to publish it until after the Benares meeting. The manifesto, it is stated, is based on the Congress Working Committee resolution so far as Communal Award is concerned, and it is not acceptable to Pundit Malaviya who is President of the Borad in the absence of Dr. Ansari. —A.P.

RELIEF PARTY ARRIVES IN ANKOLA

Local Workers Are Busy Collecting Statistics

ANKOLA, July 11.

Messrs. Haldipurkar, Hanumant Rao, Kowjalgi, Hukerikar, and Karmarker, members of Kanara Farmers Relief Committee arrived here yesterday and will stay here for five days after visiting distressed area and will report on nature and extent of relief necessary.

Local workers are busy collecting statistics.

THANA SCHOOL BOARD BYE-ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 11.

Their nomination papers having been declared valid, Messrs. Govindrao Shivajirao Chawan and Pandharinath Mahadeo Lombar are contesting the bye-election to the Thana Municipal School Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, who represented the backward classes. Voting will take place on July 18 next.

LANDS SOLD IN LIEU OF FINE?

Govt. Action In Chikodra Causes Surprise To Peasants

AHMELABAD, July 11.

Information has been received here from Chikhodra in the Anand Taluka that Government have sold away the lands beloning to two farmers of the village in lieu of fines imposed by the Magistrate for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

This has come as a surprise to peasants in view of the withdrawal of civil disobedience by the Congress.—United Press.

MR. ANEY TO RESUME PRACTICE

Applies To Yeotmal Bar For Permission

NAGPUR, July 11.

Sjt. M. S. Aney has applied for permission to the High Court to resume practice in the Yeotmal Bar.

Sjt. Aney suspended practice since 1930, when Satyagraha was launched.—United Press.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIAN BOYS

Will Be Modelled On Best English Tradition

SIMLA, July 11.

A public school for Indian boys which was the scheme of late Mr. S. R. Das, is going to be established at Dehra Dun early next year.

The school will be modelled on all that is best in English tradition assimilating it where necessary to special needs of Indian culture and environment.

It is intended that the administration of the school shall be vested in a Board of Governors with His Excellency the Viceroy as Chairman.—United Press.

Outbreak Of Plague At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, July 10.

Stormy weather prevails here. Heavy showers are falling intermittently, accompanied by strong gales. The sea is very rough About sixty inches of rain have been so far recorded here. All rivers and brooks in the district are uooded. Reports from stations in the northern and southern division of this district show that heavy rain has fallen throughout the district.

Alarm has been caused here by the outbreak of plague at Karla and Bhatya, suburbs of Ratnagiri. Precautionary measures are being taken by the authorities.

Sitrampant Patwardhan, Congress leader of Ratnagiri who was just released from Yerowda jail, is coming here shortly to organise Congress Committees.—A. P.

DHULIA RECEIVES NEWS OF FAST

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, June 11.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, who is on a Congress tour arrived here on Tuesday, and had informal talk with local leaders, and Sana Saheb Oka, President and Sjt. Baburao Tilak.

It was resolved in the course of a meeting to carry on vigorous propaganda in the district and Sjt. Deo exhorted people to enrol themselves as Congress members and vote for only the Congress candidates.

At the close of the meeting the news of Gandhiji's declaration of a fast next month, was received over the radio and prayers for its successful termination were offered.

The Prince of Wales flew from London to the Midlands on Tuesday to make a tour of Nuneaton and Coventry and to inspect the occupational centres for unemployed.

SHOULD MAHATMA COURT JAIL?

Weapon Of Satyagraha Can Be Laid Aside If Not Needed, Says B. J. Desai

"Should Mahatma Gandhi resort to Civil Disobedience on or immediately after August 2", was the question answered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of an exclusive interview to the United Press".

It was pointed out to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that some Congressmen are strongly of opinion that exercise of Satyagraha having been restricted to Mahatma Gandhi, it is incumbent upon him to resort to it as early as possible after August 2, and that otherwise the whole efficacy of the Satyagraha as a powerful weapon would be lost.

Can Be Laid Aside.

In answer to this question Mr. Bhulabhai said that he himself was aware of the fact that many Congressmen were holding such views. That, he said, was unfortunate. Referring to the scientific armaments of warfare Mr. Bhulabhai said that a weapon does not cease to be powerful and efficacious simply because it is not put to use. The actual use of it is to be guided by the circumstances and the need for its use. Whenever it is useful it will be used and when it is not useful it will be laid aside. Even so is the case with Satyagraha. It does not cease to be a powerful weapon simply because it is not used always.

Their Object.

When asked about the purpose of contesting the elections just now to the self-same Legislatures which were boycotted years ago, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the object was to disprove the claim of Lord Willingdon that he had succeeded by his dual policy and that the return of a thumping majority of Congress candidates in the ensuing elections would demonstrate the untruth of Lord Willingdon's claim.

Physical force, continued Mr. Desai, had been mercilessly used against non-violent men and women for suppressing the civil disobedience movement, but the spirit of Indians was still sound and the elections would show the supremacy of the Congress hold on the country.

Secondly, Mr. Desai, concluded, contesting the elections just now served another purpose. The Congress leaders and the multitude come into touch with each other and thus leaders had an opportunity of understanding the difficulties of the people, clearing them of misapprehensions and above all of convincing them of the soundness of the course taken by the Congress.—United Press.

PLEA FOR CURTAILMENT OF PROGRAMME

Mr. Mathradas Tricumdas in an appeal in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's intended fast says:

Mahatma Gandhi has once again decided to go on a fast for seven days from August 7th. His decision in such matters once taken are almost always final. It will be futile to argue on them with him. It will only add to his fatigue.

There is a definite duty which every one of his countrymen and women can usefully discharge and that is scrupulously to avoid taxing his energy even to the slightest degree. We can forego the privilege of correspondence and conversation with him for the time being. The Harijan tour programme with several other engagements in the Punjab, Bengal and U. P. may exhaust what little energy is left in him.

Curtail Programme

Never before has he made such a clear admission of mental and physical exhaustion as he has done now and even the exacting Thakkar Saheb has now come to see that Mahatma Gandhi has reached the breaking point. It now behoves the organisers of the Punjab, Bengal and U. P. Tours to realise the gravity of the situation and take a firm stand by all conceivable means to curtail Gandhiji's programme. Every effort that is made to-day to conserve his energies will assist him to go through his fast more easily.

None entertains the notion that for one who can fast for 21 days a seven days fast is a play. Let us not forget the 20 days fast of last August which he undertook in prison when he was denied satisfactory opportunity for doing Harijan service. That fast literally took him to death's door and even after the lapse of nearly 11 months I cannot forget the fight for his life in Sassoon Hospital.

India Needs Him

With to-day's utter of exhausion even a seven days' fast is too much.

Humanity cannot spare him to-day. India needs him badly and even the Harijan cause cannot flourish without him. Everyone concerned must, therefore, take the initiative in his hand and do all he can to enable him to conserve his energies from to-day and avert possible tragedy.—A.P

U. P. BUSY FOR ELECTIONS

Publicity Committee For Propaganda Appointed

NAINITAL, July 10.

After more than eight hours consideration of various suggestions regarding candidates for the Assembly, the U. P. Parliamentary Board reached tentative conclusions, but deferred final selection till a later date for the purpose of further ascertaining local opinion.

This task has been assigned to certain leaders who have been allotted particular divisions of the Province. In the meantime it has been decided to forward to the proposed candidates forms of Congress election pledges to be filled in and returned before the final selection. The Board has appointed a Publicity Committee and an elaborate programme of publicity and propaganda will be considered at afternoon's meeting, as also drafts of Congress Election Manifesto.

It has been further decided that the provincial leaders should undertake propaganda tours in the respective areas.—A. P.

After discussions with M. Barthou and Mr. Norman Davis, Mr. Arthur Henderson has decided that Bureau of the Disarmament Conference may most usefully be convened in September.

SOCIALIST PARTY FOR BENARES

Will Organize Peasants And Labourers

BENARES, July 10.

Elimination of Princes and landlords will, inter alia, be the programme for adoption of the Constituent Assembly to be convened after the capture of power, says the draft of constitution and programme prepared by a committee appointed at Indian Congress Socialist Conference at Patna.

The object of the Socialist Party, according to the draft, will be the establishment in India of a Socialist State, methods to be adopted among others will be organising peasants and labourers, strike of workers and peasants boycott of non-Indian goods, active opposition to Imperialist Wars, refusal to enter into negotiation on constitutional issue with British Government.—A. P.

GANDHIJI MEDICALLY EXAMINED

KARACHI, July 11.

Dr. Popatlal medically examined Gandhiji to-day and declared his health quite alright. His blood pressure is not high. He weighs 104 pounds.—United Press.

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